

BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

For the Year ended December 31st,

1960



1961

D. W. Jones (Printers) Ltd.,
Port Talbot 113432

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STAFFS

Medical Officer of Health.

D. H. J. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Glyncorrwg Urban District Council and Divisional Medical Officer, Glamorgan County Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector.

G. A. MORGAN (C.R.S.H. as Public Health Inspector; C.S.I.B. as Public Health Inspector; C.R.S.H. as Meat and Food Inspector; C.R.S.H. School Hygiene and Physiology; Diploma, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene; Certificate, School Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene; Testamur Sanitary Science, University College of Wales). Fellow Royal Society of Health. Fellow Association of Public Health Inspectors.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

L. J. CARTER (C.S.I.B., as Public Health Inspector and C.R.H.S. as Meat and Food Inspector). Fellow Association of Public Health Inspectors.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

I. G. HEYCOCK (C.S.I.B. as Public Health Inspector and C.R.S.H. as Meat and Food Inspector).

L. MORGAN (C.S.I.B. as Public Health Inspector and C.R.S.H. as Meat and Food Inspector, also Diploma as Smoke Inspector of Royal Society of Health).

W. CORNELIUS (C.S.I.B. as Public Health Inspector and C.R.S.H. as Meat and Food Inspector, also Diploma as Smoke Inspector of Royal Society of Health).

D. H. W. GRIFFITHS (C.S.I.B. as Public Health Inspector and C.R.S.H. as Meat and Food Inspector).

Drainester and Disinfector.

L. GEORGE.

Rodent Operative.

D. MAINWARING.
T. D. REES.

Clerks.

Miss A. M. REID. Miss L. WILLIAMS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1960.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Port Talbot.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1960. The report has been compiled in accordance with Circular 1/61 (Wales) issued by the Welsh Board of Health.

The health of the community is of concern and interest to us all and as representatives of the population it is your wish to be kept informed of the activities of the Health Department. Certain functions and activities come directly under your surveillance. Others are administered by the Glamorgan County Council as Local Health Authority. As is right and proper your representatives sit side by side with local representatives of the County Council at the Divisional Health Committee under whose directions the day to day activities of the Divisional Health Office are conducted.

In this report, therefore, certain details appertaining to Divisional work are included for the information of Council members who are not themselves members of the Divisional Committee.

The reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis under the surveillance of the department continues. It is very satisfactory to be able to record that this comes about by the maintenance of a good recovery rate. The Chest Physicians continue to screen all cases with great care and recovered cases are happily removed from the Register.

A serious eye-sore in the form of the "Squatters Camp" at Baglan was this year eradicated. This concludes the rehousing from and clearance of squatters camps in this area.

Rehousing from slum clearance properties to the number of fifty was effected during the year. At the same time, as may be seen from the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the Report, the Council's third year slum clearance programme was carried out.

From time to time, difficult and tragic cases in need of care and attention are brought to the attention of your Medical Officer of Health. Occasionally it becomes necessary to invoke the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948. I am glad to report that during 1960 it was possible to resolve the problems in this field in a voluntary manner and it did not become necessary to seek statutory powers for removal.

The year 1960 promised trouble and heartburn to your Water Department until the middle of July. The heavy rainfall in July (6.13 inches) and the remaining months of the year relieved the tension and it did not become necessary to introduce the stringent economies that prevailed during the previous year.

The undoubted relationship between the smoking of cigarettes and lung cancer has received continued publicity. There has been no perceptible lessening of cigarette smoking although it is understood that the sales of tipped cigarettes have increased. This may be due to the belief held by many that such cigarettes are safe.

It is, however, suspected that the real reason is a financial one. This year again the Lung Cancer deaths in Port Talbot have increased. The most startling fact is that the number of females dying of lung cancer is double that of last year. More females smoke now than ever before and females smoke cigarettes almost to the exclusion of all other forms of tobacco.

The extensive development on the sea front continues apace. Well appointed amenity blocks strategically placed at convenient intervals along the promenade are being constructed. A public address system has been installed and lost children are announced at regular intervals. Even local children seem to find their way to the "lost" compound and gleefully hear their names called out over the mile or so of promenade. Throughout the summer season visitors and residents near the sea front are entertained with music, records, concerts, etc. An occasional faint protest is heard from the shiftworker whose sleep is disturbed but so far that is all.

An expansion of the Clinic Services to meet increasing demand was made in Baglan, Cwmavon and in Pendarvis and this served to even out attendances and provide a better service to the rate-payers.

In concluding these introductory remarks, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you Mr. Mayor, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members of the Borough Council for your encouragement during the period under review and to all Members of the Public Health Staff and colleagues in other departments for their friendly and loyal co-operation during 1960.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. J. WILLIAMS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Dept.,
Park House,
Theodore Road,
Port Talbot.

Port Talbot 2137/8.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1960.

Area of Borough (inclusive of foreshore)	23,444 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated mid-year, 1960)	48,840
Rateable value at 31st March, 1960	£1,529,085
Product of Penny Rate for year ended 31st March, 1960	£6,372
Rainfall in inches at Town Centre	55.78
Number of Houses erected in 1960	313
(i) By Local Authority	210
(ii) By other Bodies or Persons	103
Number of houses connected to Corporation Mains Water Supply	15,250
	Approx.
Number of houses supplied from standpipes	20
Average daily consumption of water per person in gallons	25

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	492	.....	517	..... 1,009
Illegitimate	8	.....	17	..... 25
Total number of live births	500	.....	534	..... 1,034

	Crude	Adjusted
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	21.17	..... 20.11
Live birth rate for England and Wales	17.1 —
Illegitimate Live Births, Per Cent of total Live Births		2.42

Still Births.

	Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	12	.....	11	..... 23
Illegitimate	3	.....	—	..... 3
Total number of stillbirths	15	.....	11	..... 26

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	24.53
Total Live and Still Births	1,060

The following table is of interest :—

Number of live births at home in the Borough	385
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) at Neath General Hospital	530
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) at Bridgend General and other hospitals	119

Of all live births 63% occurred in hospital. In 1959 the percentage of births in hospital was 59 and in 1958, 57.

Comparison of Crude Birth Rate with National Rate.

An expanding industrial area attracts workers in the prime of their working capacity. Such an influx coupled with relative prosperity, an improved standard of living and housing has an undoubtedly stimulating effect upon the birth rate. As the following figures show, this is amply illustrated in Port Talbot.

Year	Live Births	Crude Rate per 1,000	Crude Rate (England & Wales)
1951	719	16.35	15.5
1952	826	18.69	15.3
1953	836	18.51	15.5
1954	834	18.19	15.2
1955	877	18.79	15.0
1956	883	18.74	15.6
1957	899	18.82	16.1
1958	1,002	20.71	16.4
1959	934	19.19	16.5
1960	1,034	21.17	17.1

Applications for Non-Emergency Hospital Beds.

Patients due to be confined during	1958.		1959.		1960.	
	Received.	Refused.	Received.	Refused.	Received.	Refused.
	APPLICATIONS		APPLICATIONS		APPLICATIONS	
January	65	19	53	8	70	15
February	55	9	51	5	73	13
March	88	41	67	24	54	—
April	47	2	53	10	72	11
May	67	20	73	29	62	5
June	45	—	46	1	69	12
July	56	9	66	9	66	10
August	69	18	63	9	59	2
September	63	19	56	3	67	12
October	65	16	53	—	66	9
November	62	15	51	—	68	10
December	51	5	56	1	68	9

Deaths.

Deaths from all causes in the area (Male 318
Female 244) 562

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population
Crude, 11.51 Adjusted 15.19

Death rate for England and Wales Crude 11.5

The Crude death rate for the past nine years is summarised below :—

1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
10.07	10.89	10.57	10.52	10.95	9.97	11.09	9.57	12.39

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during 1960.

Infant Mortality.

Neonatal deaths—30. Neonatal death rate per 1,000 live births—29.01.

Cause of death	First 24 hours of life	One day— One week	One week— One month—
Neonatal Atelectasis Prematurity	2	1	—
Hydrocephalus—			
Severe Spina Bifida	—	—	1
Extreme Prematurity	—	1	—
Prematurity	2	2	—
Rhesus Incompatibility	1	—	—
Spina Bifida and Exomphalos	1	—	—
Intracranial Haemorrhage, Tentorial Tear, Breech Delivery	1	—	—
Heart Failure—			
Congenital Heart Disease	—	1	—
Anoxia—Placental Insufficiency	1	—	—
Atelectasis—Extreme Prematurity	1	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage—			
Precipitated Labour	1	—	—
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	—	—
Haemorrhagic Pneumonia Prematurity	—	1	—
Atelectasis Lungs Prematurity	—	—	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	—	1
Neonatal Peritonitis	—	1	—
Atelectasis	2	—	—
Primary Atelectasis, Prematurity	1	—	—
Atelectasis, Prematurity	—	—	1
Meningocele Spina Bifida—			
Hemivertebrae and Scoliosis	—	1	—
Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease—			
Transposition Great Vessels with Ventricular Septal Defect—and Patent Ductus Arteriosus	—	—	1
Atelectasis Neonatorum	1	—	—
Intracranial Haemorrhage—Ruptured Lateral Venous Sinus in Labour	—	1	—
Haemolytic Disease—			
Rhesus Incompatibility	1	—	—
	16	9	5

Deaths during one month to one year of age—8.

Right heart failure—Broncho Pneumonia—

Fibrocystic disease pancreas	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1
Heart Failure—Endocardial Fibroblastosis	1
Acute Tracheo Bronchitis	1
Aspiration of Food Material	1
Haemorrhagic Pneumonia	1
Broncho Pneumonia—Left Sided Pneumothorax	1
Spina Bifida & Hydrocephaly	1

For comparison purposes I append below the Infant Mortality rate for the Borough for the last ten years :—

1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
36.75	26.95	37.92	38.93	28.31	34.21	22.78	19.4	29.06	30.6

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths (under 1 year)	38
Rate per 1,000 total live births	36.75
Legitimate infant deaths	38
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	37.66
Illegitimate infant deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Total neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks)	30
Rate per 1,000 total live births	29.01

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Total neo-natal deaths (under 1 week)	25
Rate per 1,000 total live births	24.2

Perinatal Mortality Rate.

Total still-births and deaths under 1 week (combined)	51
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	48.1

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion).

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	Nil

Deaths (all Ages).

The main causes of death in the Borough during 1960 were:—

1. Cardiovascular conditions	166
2. Cancers of various kinds	90
3. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	99
4. Respiratory diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer)	55
5. Accidents	30

There were 25 deaths due to cancer of the lung, 19 amongst males and 6 amongst females.

This compares with:—22 deaths (19 males, 3 females) in 1959.

Whilst the number of lung cancer deaths amongst males is unchanged, it is to be noted that the number of deaths for females has doubled itself.

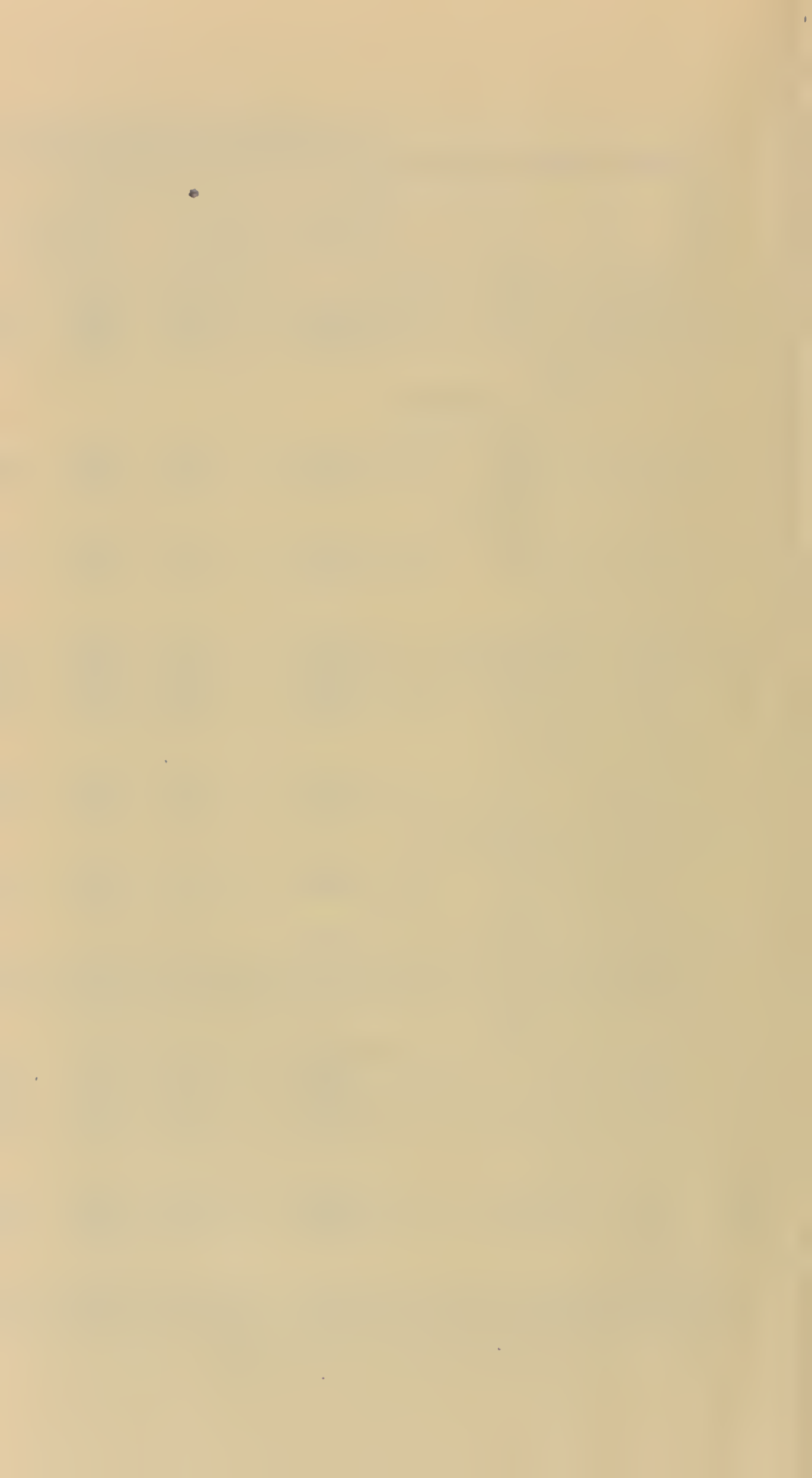
Of the one hundred and sixty-six deaths from cardiovascular conditions, 97 were attributed to coronary disease. 62 men and 35 women died of coronary disease. In the previous year there were 74 deaths from coronary disease, 52 being males and 22 being females.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS DURING 1960
as recorded by the Registrar General.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10 Cancer of stomach	8	6
11 Cancer of lung	19	6
12 Cancer of breast	—	4
13 Cancer of uterus	—	7
14 Other forms of cancer	22	15
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1
16 Diabetes	3	3
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	48	51
18 Coronary disease, angina	62	35
19 Hypertension with heart disease	6	6
20 Other heart disease	22	35
21 Other circulatory disease	13	11
22 Influenza	—	—
23 Pneumonia	8	12
24 Bronchitis	29	1
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	5	—
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	5	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	3	5
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	32	29
33 Motor vehicle accidents	6	5
34 All other accidents	9	10
35 Suicide	—	—
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1960.

	Estimated Population 1960	Number of Births	BIRTHS		Number of Deaths	DEATHS		Infant Deaths under 1 Year	MORTALITY Rate per 1,000 Live Births	NEO-NATAL Deaths under 4 weeks	MORTALITY Rate per 1,000 Live Births
			Rate per 1,000 Population			Rate per 1,000 Population					
			Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted				
England & Wales		782,673	17.1	—	526,278	11.5	—	16,961	21.7	—	15.6
Administrative County	747,490	12,447	16.65	16.32	9,112	12.19	14.02	367	29.49	267	21.45
Urban Districts	535,200	8,768	16.38	16.05	6,559	12.26	14.22	269	30.68	196	22.35
Rural Districts	212,290	3,679	17.33	17.33	2,553	12.03	13.59	98	26.64	71	19.30
HEALTH DIVISION.											
CONSTITUENT DISTRICTS.											
Aberdare and Mountain Ash—											
Aberdare Urban	39,450	594	15.06	15.51	570	14.45	14.74	24	40.40	18	30.30
Mountain Ash Urban	30,390	489	16.09	15.93	389	12.80	15.49	17	34.76	12	24.54
Caerphilly and Gelligaer—											
Caerphilly Urban	38,010	721	18.97	18.02	364	9.58	12.45	24	33.29	19	26.35
Gelligaer Urban	36,210	605	16.71	17.21	411	11.35	14.30	26	42.98	15	24.79
Mid-Glamorgan—											
Bridgend Urban	14,860	282	18.98	18.03	160	10.77	11.63	4	14.18	4	14.18
Maesteg Urban	22,510	319	14.17	14.17	243	10.80	13.61	7	21.94	4	12.54
Ogmore & Garw Urban	21,920	330	15.05	15.05	295	13.46	16.29	10	30.30	8	24.24
Porthcawl Urban	10,650	149	13.99	13.85	160	15.02	13.97	1	6.71	1	6.71
Penybont Rural	38,570	763	19.78	20.18	515	13.35	12.42	19	24.90	13	17.04
Neath and District—											
Neath M.B.	31,060	500	16.10	14.97	388	12.49	14.11	7	14.00	7	14.00
Neath Rural	41,540	585	14.08	13.80	451	10.86	13.79	11	18.80	9	15.38
Pontypridd and Llantrisant—											
Llantrisant Rural	26,290	516	19.63	18.84	287	10.92	13.98	16	31.01	10	19.38
Pontypridd Urban	37,240	561	15.06	14.46	515	13.83	14.38	22	39.22	13	23.17
Port Talbot and Glyncoirwg—											
Glyncoirwg Urban	10,040	193	19.22	18.84	87	8.67	12.40	4	20.73	4	20.73
Port Talbot M.B.	48,840	1,034	21.17	20.11	562	11.51	15.19	38	36.75	30	29.01
South East Glamorgan—											
Barry M.B.	42,520	804	18.91	18.15	447	10.51	11.56	15	18.66	13	16.17
Cardiff Rural	43,500	814	18.71	18.71	521	11.98	12.34	24	29.48	21	25.80
Cowbridge M.B.	990	16	16.16	16.81	15	15.15	15.76	—	—	—	—
Cowbridge Rural	18,840	381	20.22	19.61	156	8.28	12.83	11	28.87	6	15.75
Penarth Urban	19,500	305	15.64	15.48	277	14.21	13.07	8	26.23	6	19.67
West Glamorgan—											
Gower Rural	12,100	198	16.36	17.18	195	16.12	14.35	2	10.10	1	5.05
Llŵchwr Urban	25,650	322	12.55	12.80	344	13.41	15.69	14	43.48	12	37.27
Pontardawe Rural	31,450	422	13.42	13.55	428	13.61	14.70	15	35.55	11	26.07
Rhondda—											
Rhondda M.B.	105,360	1,544	14.65	14.36	1,332	12.64	14.66	48	31.09	30	19.43



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease during 1960 as compared with 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Disease	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever	48	27	140	54	19
Whooping Cough	131	107	9	5	213
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	63	1156	115	702	197
Meningococcal Infection	4	3	3	1	—
Dysentery	4	4	—	—	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	1	—	1	3
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid B.	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	2	3	—	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	2	2	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	3	3	2	4	4
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis (infectious)	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	3

Distribution by Wards.

	MARGAM.			ABERAVON.		CWM-AVON.
	West.	Central.	North.	South.	North.	AVON.
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	14	4	—
Whooping Cough	6	11	8	181	6	1
Measles	2	1	19	168	5	2
Dysentery	—	—	1	7	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas	1	—	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	2	1	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	3	—	—
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary	3	2	2	11	3	4
Non. Pulmonary	—	—	1	—	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of Poliomyelitis was notified during 1960.

A young married Steelworker became ill during August and quickly developed signs of severe paralysis. He was admitted to Hill House Isolation Hospital where after a period of very serious illness he gradually made a partial recovery.

At the time of the patient's illness his wife was within a day or two of being due to deliver herself of her second child. Because of the presence of Rhesus negative antibodies in her blood a bed at Neath Maternity Hospital had been allocated to her. As an intimate contact of her husband she could not be considered free

from infection and therefore could not be admitted to the maternity unit. For similar reasons she could not be delivered by a hospital or practising domiciliary midwife without serious interference with the manpower in both branches of the service.

The problem was met and overcome thus.

The mother on going into labour was transferred by special ambulance to the local isolation hospital where a suitable cubicle had been prepared. The Divisional Supervisor of Midwives aided by the Matron successfully and happily delivered the mother of her child who was immediately taken over by the Consultant Paediatrician. An exchange transfusion was arranged and carried out under his guidance.

The young mother was discharged into the home of her own mother where she completed an uneventful puerperium. In due course her baby was discharged from hospital and both did well.

It was of interest that the polio victim had received two appointments to attend for polio vaccination but on both occasions had not taken advantage of the facility.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The work in this field continued during 1960. A number of people amounting to 5,627 completed their course of three injections bringing the total number of persons who have received their full course in the division to 17,162. The actual total of injections given was 13,220.

This year again the department received the full and cordial support of industrial and business concerns in the area. Sessions were held in all major establishments and staff and employees invited to attend for their treatment during company time. Again the success of our efforts may in no small measure be attributed to this spirit of co-operation and I am pleased to be able to place this on record at this point.

Tuberculosis—B.C.G. Vaccination.

This valuable form of protection against tuberculosis was made available to a further age group of school leavers, this being the 6th year of the scheme.

The parents of 1,362 children agreed to the procedure and the children were given the preliminary skin test. Of this number 1,131 were found to need vaccination of which 1,123 submitted to and were duly vaccinated.

Those children who gave a positive reaction to the skin test were invited to the Chest Clinic where they were duly X-rayed. One was found to have lesions suspiciously of recent origin and activity and appropriate early treatment was instituted. Admission to Sanatorium was possible almost immediately. Eleven other children were invited back for repeat X-ray after a period with satisfactory results.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the period under review 758 children received their primary course of injections, 459 of these being under the age of one year. Some 429 older children were given their booster injections.

Whooping Cough.

213 children were notified as suffering from Whooping Cough during 1960. The number given protective injections amounted to 372.

Smallpox Vaccination.

Due in no small measure to the work of Health Education carried out by Doctors and Health Visitors, the very creditable number of vaccinations carried out in the division during the year came to 615 of which 438 were in children under the age of one year.

Tuberculosis.

I append below particulars of the number of cases on the tuberculosis register at the beginning and at the end of the year, together with details of the notifications broken down into the various age groups.

Number of cases on Register on 1st January, 1960—517.

	Males	Females
Pulmonary	227	237
Non-Pulmonary	24	29
Total	251	266

Number of Cases on Register on 31st December, 1960—481.

	Males	Females
Pulmonary	208	223
Non-Pulmonary	22	28
Total	230	251

Number of New Notifications	27
No. of In-Transfers	8
Total	35
Number restored to Register	—
Total	35

Number left district	18
Number died	8
Number recovered	45
Number removed from Register — Diagnosis not confirmed	0
Total	71

New Cases during 1960 (formally notified):—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—
Over 1 year and under 5 years	1	—	—	—
Over 5 years and under 10 years	—	—	—	—
Over 10 years and under 15 years	—	—	—	—
Over 15 years and under 20 years	—	2	—	1
Over 20 years and under 25 years	—	3	—	—
Over 25 years and under 35 years	5	2	—	—
Over 35 years and under 45 years	2	1	—	1
Over 45 years and under 55 years	3	1	—	—
Over 55 years and under 65 years	1	1	—	—
Over 65 years	2	1	—	—
Totals	14	11	—	2

Cases not formally notified

(taken from local Registrar's returns):—

	Pulmonary M.
Over 65 years	1 (died)

Disinfection.

A high proportion of cases of infectious illness are admitted to hospital for isolation and treatment. This is applicable in particular to Scarlet Fever, Meningococcal Infection, Dysentery, Periperal Pyrexia, Paratyphoid B., Erysipelas, Poliomyelitis and, when the symptoms and signs are of a severe nature, Food Poisoning.

Arrangements are made during the initial domiciliary investigation for disinfection of the room, bedding and necessary articles of the patient. The bedding, etc., is transported by the department's disinfection transport to and from the Groeswen Hospital where, by arrangement with the hospital authority, steam disinfection is carried out.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE DISTRICT.**

As, in addition to being your Medical Officer of Health, I hold the appointment of Divisional Medical Officer for the Port Talbot and Glyncorrwg Health Division, I am in the fortunate position of administering the day to day activities of the Divisional personnel. For the information of Council, I give below statistical details of the work carried out in the various fields of endeavour in the Division.

These statistics, of course, refer to the whole division and therefore include Glyncoirwg Urban District and part of Neath Rural District in addition to the Borough of Port Talbot.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Total domiciliary confinements	486
Doctor present	28
Gas and Air given	373
Pethidine given	275
Trilene given	185

Domiciliary Nursing Service.

Total number of patients	1,374
Types of cases :	
Medical	974
Surgical	327
Infectious Diseases	—
Tuberculosis	58
Maternal Complications	15
Total number of visits	41,356

Medical Comforts.

Total Issues	535
Greatest demand:	
Air Rings	79
Bed Pans	90
Bed Rests	58
Rubber Sheets	121
Male Urinals	27
Invalid Chairs	44

Home Help Service.

Total Part-Time and Casual Helps	57
Types of cases attended:	
Maternity	12
Tuberculosis	1
Chronic Sick (Including Aged and Infirm)	239
Other	26
Total	278

Costs Charged :

	No.	%
Full Cost	34	12
Part Cost	25	9
Free	219	79

Clinic Services.

Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics.

Total New Ante-Natal Cases	1,162
Total New Post-Natal Cases	112
Total Visits	6,965

Infant Welfare Clinics.

No. of Attendances during year:	
of Children under one year	15,078
of Children over one year but under two years	2,547
of Children over two years but under five years	3,152
Total	20,777

Health Visitors.

Visits to expectant mothers	1,087
Visits to children under one year	7,030
Visits to children over one year but under two years	3,814
Visits to children over two years but under five years	8,948
Visits to tuberculous households	1,732
Visits to other cases	1,903
Total	24,514

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Removal of Person in need of Care and Attention.

No new cases subject to be dealt with under the provision of the Act were brought to my attention, during 1960.

HOUSING.

During 1960, 313 permanent houses were completed of which 210 were built by the Council and 103 by other bodies or persons.

In order that easy comparison may be made I give below the figures for the past ten years in tabulated form.

Year.	Houses Completed by Local Authority.	Houses Completed by others.	Total
1960	210	103	313
1959	256	63	319
1958	156	35	191
1957	454	48	502
1956	287	66	353
1955	420	63	483
1954	642	55	697
1953	630	32	662
1952	575	—	575
1951	505	—	505

The waiting list for re-housing by the Local Authority remains high. At the end of 1960 the Housing Manager states that 1,760 names remained on his file.

This compares with the waiting list for previous years thus:—

December 31st, 1959	1,550
„ „ 1958	1,865
„ „ 1957	1,695
„ „ 1956	1,834
„ „ 1955	1,699
„ „ 1954	1,540
„ „ 1953	1,650
„ „ 1952	1,340
„ „ 1951	1,732
„ „ 1950	1,940

I give below a table that gives an indication of some of the special categories of applicants where re-housing was effected during the period under review.

Families suffering from or exposed to Tuberculosis	3
Families from Condemned Houses	50
Families from Squatters camps	1
Families from overcrowded houses	2
Key Workers in Industry	11

The re-housing from Squatters' Camps is now complete.

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. Overcrowding.

No cases of statutory overcrowding within the meaning of the Act were brought to the notice of the Department during the period under review.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The year 1960 saw some 55.7 inches of rainfall in the Town Centre. Indeed no month except for May experienced less than two inches, November being the month with highest rainfall followed, strangely enough, by July. The following chart shows the effect of this on the two main reservoir sources of supply.

Month	Rainfall in inches Town Centre	State of Reservoirs		Restriction Districts (if any)
		Cwmwenerdi	Ynysygwas	
January	5.30	Full	3' 6"	—
February	2.69	3"	5' 6"	—
March	2.23	Full	4' 4"	—
April	2.54	3"	5' 0"	—
May	1.18	2' 0"	10' 0"	—
June	2.11	7' 0"	11' 11"	—
July	6.13	14' 0"	14' 1"	—
August	5.87	Full	2' 0'	—
September	6.08	Full	Full	—
October	6.07	Full	Full	—
November	9.80	Full	Full	—
December	5.78	Full	Full	—

The water resources of the borough may be divided under two main headings (a) those in permanent use and (b) those brought into use intermittently dependent upon the needs and exigencies of the supply.

The village of Bryn is isolated from the rest of the borough and is supplied from two small reservoir tanks fed by upland water—mainly from aforested areas, these being at Cwm Varteg (30,000 gallons) and at Parc-y-bryn (1,700 gallons) respectively. The water department is giving some thought to the extension of the borough mains to Bryn to meet the needs that future development in the village will demand.

Cwmavon is supplied with water from the Neath Rural District's excellent source of supply at Ystradfellte and in that respect is not affected by the varying fortunes of the rest of the borough.

The relatively small community resident in the small holdings and cottages in the Penybryn area are linked into the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board's supply to the Kenfig Hill area.

The Groes end of Margam receives its supply of chlorinated water from the Cwm Philip abstraction point, which also serves to meet the needs of certain industrial concerns such as the British Oxygen Company and the British Industrial Solvents Factory.

The older parts of Aberavon, extending westwards into Baglan are supplied in the main from the Ynysyguas Reservoir (capacity 6,000,000 gallons).

The remainder of the borough including the town centre, Sandfields, and the Steelworks are linked up to Cwmwernderi Reservoir (capacity 50,000,000 gallons) the Cwmwernderi Intake (2,000 gallons) and Cwmgwineu Reservoir (capacity 138,000 gallons). There is a carefully planned system of inter-communication between these various sources of supply controlled by strategically placed valves.

To supplement the permanent supplies mentioned above four additional sources of supply are brought into action as required.

The Ynysyguas reservoir receives additional water from the disused workings of the old colliery at Pwlllyglaw. This water although bacteriologically sound contains iron in high concentration and the residents of Aberavon are quick to note the turning on of the Pwlllyglaw pump.

As the level of the Cwmwernderi Reservoir drops, the River Ffrwdwyllt pumping and filtration (Stellar) plant is brought into action. At the same time the borehole pump feeds additional water (again hard and full of iron) into the mains.

Last year water from the Glenhafod colliery (again hard and with dissolved iron and a small amount of manganese) was brought into supply and served to tide us over a desperate period. This year again it became necessary to make use of this supply.

Below I give details of the use made this year of the various emergency supplies.

Pwlllyglaw: 24th March to 30th March and 20th April to 23rd July.

Glenhafod: 7th May to 23rd July.

Borehole: 1st June to 23rd July.

Ffrwdwyllt: 11th June to 23rd July.

The vital importance of bacteriological purity was kept in mind and regular sampling undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors. Details of the samples taken are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of this Report.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The continued growth of the housing estates and private development has been met by a steady expansion of the refuse collection and disposal service provided by the Borough Engineer's Department.

The main tip is situated on Aberavon Moors, an area of low lying land between the two railways to the west of the older part of Aberavon. A certain number of smaller subsidiary tipping sites are also in use serving outlying areas such as Bryn and Cwmavon.

I am still unable to report the universal adoption of proper dustbins by the residents, this in spite of the efforts of the Cleansing Department and its staff.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

With the exception of but a few isolated small holdings and cottages, the whole of the borough enjoys the benefits of a water carriage system of sewage disposal. As a sea board authority, disposal has presented little difficulty the sewage being discharged partly into the sea and partly into the tidal waters of the River Afan.

Sewage from the Urban District of Glyncorrwg and parts of Michaelstone Higher in the Rural District of Neath, enter the trunk sewer and is joined by that from Cwmavon to be fed into the main town sewers and through the recently reconstructed pumping station, finds its way through the joint outfall to a discharge point some distance below low water mark off the Morfa Beach.

Sewage from the Aberavon side of the River Afan is discharged into the river through a number of outfalls of varying sorts. During periods of heavy rainfall, the volume of water in the river flushes away the noxious sewage but in periods of drought this cleansing action is reduced with obvious consequences.

A suggestion has been put forward that all the Afan outfalls should be joined to form one outlet below the Newbridge Road bridge. This would at least reduce the pollution of the river bed above that point.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

Situated in Forge Road the Public Swimming Baths are extensively used by the public, educational and other organisations in the town.

The main bath contains some 56,000 gallons of water and is sixty feet long by thirty feet wide. At the shallow end the depth is three feet whilst at the deep end it is seven feet. The bath is tiled in white and is indoors.

The water, supplied from Corporation mains, is suitably heated to 80 degrees Fahrenheit and its state of purity maintained by a continuous filtration and chlorination process. There is a turn over of some 14,000 gallons per hour, thus ensuring a complete change of water within four hours. The water chlorinated to a concentration of 2.0 parts per million, enters the bath at the shallow end being drawn off for treatment at the deep end.

Toilet facilities include two male urinals and water closets opening off the main bath house and female toilets placed adjoining the female changing rooms.

Three slipper baths are in regular use. This facility, although less used than in former years, meets the demand of contractors' employees and men in lodgings who would otherwise not be in a position to bath regularly.

Periodic sampling of the water supply for bacteriological purity is undertaken and during 1960 twelve such samples were taken with satisfactory results.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Education.

The following information has been provided by Mr. Eben Jones, the Divisional Education Officer :—

1. Average number of pupils attending primary and secondary schools in the Borough during 1960	8330
2. Daily average number of pupils receiving school meals during 1960	2173
3. Daily average number of pupils receiving milk in school during 1960	6774

Children's Department.

Miss Beti Jones, the Glamorgan County Council Children's Officer has kindly supplied the following details :—

1. Number of children admitted to Children's Homes in 1960	12
2. Number of children admitted to Approved Schools in 1960	7

Juvenile Court.

Mr. P. H. R. Thomas, the Clerk to the Court, states that 234 children between the ages of eight and seventeen years were brought before the Juvenile Court during 1960.

Welfare Services. Part III—Accommodation.

Seven males and 7 females from Port Talbot were admitted to County Council Hostels during 1960.

Employment of Disabled Persons.

	Males.	Females.
Number Registered Disabled in Employment in December, 1960	628	35
Number Registered Disabled placed in Employment in 1960	120	6
Number Registered Disabled wholly Unemployed in December, 1960	40	3

I append below details of the unemployment figures for Port Talbot for the past ten years:—

		Males.	Females.
December, 1951	.....	61	50
„ 1952	.....	76	61
„ 1953	.....	80	30
„ 1954	.....	77	39
„ 1955	.....	60	41
„ 1956	.....	89	43
„ 1957	.....	87	51
„ 1958	.....	230	123
„ 1959	.....	225	70
„ 1960	.....	188	70

Industrial Medical and Amenity Services.

To illustrate the extent of the Industrial medical and amenity services provided by our major industrial concern, the Steel Company of Wales (Steel Division), the annual statistical details kindly provided by Mr. David J. Young, Financial Director and Secretary of the company, are given. It is of particular interest to note the expansion that is going on apace, and this is reflected in the progressive increase in the labour strength employed.

1. Strength of Labour Employed (end December, 1960).

Works Operative	.....	13,745
Works Staff	.....	2,463
General Office Staff	.....	1,167
Monthly Paid Staff	.....	707
		<hr/>
		18,102
		<hr/>

2. Percentage of Registered Disabled Persons.

3.31% at end of December, 1960.

3. Canteen Services—

The Main Canteen at Abbey and the Margam Canteen are for staff only and operate for lunch from 12.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. and again for teas from 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. These canteens also provide a trolley service for morning coffee and tea in the afternoon.

There are eleven canteens serving operatives on a platter meal service which operates at breakfast and lunch in eleven different departments with provision for late teas in three departments.

In one canteen we are operating a “drug store” type service which is basically a kitchen to counter arrangement and operates for breakfast and lunch.

In addition to these services there are automatic vending machines which dispense a variety of snacks of particular benefit to night shift workers. An Automatic Vending Machine Company is in addition operating machines dispensing cigarettes, sweets, milk and hot and cold beverages.

4. Welfare Activities—

The Sports and Social Club has been further subsidised by the Company and a major programme of extensions is at present under discussion. All the usual activities associated with such a club have taken place during the year and the membership of the club totals just over 10,000. Each member is asked to subscribe 3d. per week.

During 1960 an Industrial Chaplain was introduced to the plant with the support of the Church of England in Wales and the Free Churches. The Chaplain holds informal discussions on the shop floor with the operatives at suitable times during the working day.

BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

For the Year ended December 31st,

1960



BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Port Talbot.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the Year 1960. This is the twenty-sixth of a series of such Reports, that I have had the pleasure to provide, upon the work of your Chief Public Health Inspector's Department. The Report provides a statistical record of our activities and gives a general picture of the services administered.

Our work is mostly concerned with human problems in their relation to environmental conditions which are associated with the housing of our people, the food they eat and drink, the air they breathe and the conditions under which they live, work and even play. We are gradually, but continuously, promoting conditions which make for the better physical, mental and social well-being of the citizen. The Annual Report of the activities of my Department accordingly serves to provide a record over the years of our ever-improving environmental conditions, together with the efforts made to implement the progressive policies of Council towards better and higher standards of living conditions.

A perusal of our Reports over a period of years indicates that much has been achieved in our general, sanitary, social and living conditions. It is my intention, in my next Report, which will be my last during a period of over forty years in the service of Council, to refer to the improved environmental conditions locally, compared with those prevailing in the early 1920's.

The very character of our work is constantly changing. The enforcement attitude of the past is receding into the background and much is now being achieved by advisory and educative methods. Your Officers in the course of a day have to be able to

advise on a multitude of matters that intimately affect the citizen in relation to his environment and living conditions. Their advice is accepted and worked to by the various professional, technical and trades people engaged in industrial undertakings, building and catering trades, etc. Much depends, therefore, on the Officer's attitude, method of working, knowledge and general prestige. He must be a live person, readily accessible to all, and enjoy the confidence of the public as a person who will readily listen to both sides and who can be relied upon to be fair. It has accordingly been our constant endeavour to reflect Council's concern for a sympathetic and understanding approach to all the human and social problems that confront us in the discharge of our duties, always endeavouring to maintain and enjoy public confidence which redounds to the credit and standard of service provided by a local authority.

The presentation of this report affords me an opportunity, once again, to thank Council and its Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support in pursuing the promotion of proper standards of environmental conditions within the Borough; of expressing my appreciation to the Chief Officers of Council Departments and to Dr. Williams, your Medical Officer of Health, and members of his Department for their cordial co-operation throughout the year on matters of mutual interest. In particular, I would also like to thank members of my own Department for their continued loyalty and good service.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. A. MORGAN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Report of Mr. G. A. Morgan, Chief Public Health Inspector
and Inspector under the Factories and Housing Acts, etc.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Housing Inspections and re-inspections	4098
Structural Defects	1935
Drains, Yards, W.C's., etc.	2578
Common Lodging Houses	51
Amusement Houses and Cinemas, etc.	95
Verminous Premises	284
Dirty Conditions	71
Accumulations	282
Ash Pits, Privies and Cesspools	31
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Caravans	64
Dairies and Milk Shops	98
Food Premises, Kitchens and Food Vehicles	2213
Houses let in Lodgings, Tenements, etc.	70
Offensive Trades	67
Factories	547
Fish Friers	49
Ice-cream	494
Bakehouses	112
Want of cleanliness	5
Overcrowding	4
Drainage of floors	5
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	3
Need of Separate Sanitary Accommodation for Sexes	4
Schools	98
Pig-styes and Swine Keeping	79
Stables, Refuse and Manure	33
Rats and Mice	5947
Smoke Nuisances	325
Animals Improperly kept	23
Meat Inspections and Other Food	2003
Slaughterhouses	761
Water Supplies	444
Water Sampling (a) Bacteriological	183
(b) Chemical	7
Food and Drugs Sampling	314
Milk Sampling	80
Interviews with Owners, etc.	1047
Atmospheric Pollution Checks	71
Court Cases	12
Public Houses	102
Infectious Diseases	16
Re-visits to Shops	186
Offices	544
Tenements	30
Overcrowded Dwellings	11

Farms	40
Community Centres	2
Ice-cream Sampling	4
Smoke Observations	19
Shops	140
Hospitals	7
Disinfestation	21
Insects, Pests	58
Other nuisances	12
Total	<u>25779</u>

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

Number of houses inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts	898
Number of visits of inspection in respect of same.....	3592
Number of houses found unfit for human habitation	130
Number of houses found not in all respects to be reasonably fit for human habitation	391
Number of houses rendered fit after service of Notices	513

Some of the houses found not in all respects fit for habitation in the latter part of 1960 would not be rendered fit until sometime in 1961, whereas some of the houses rendered fit in 1960 followed notices served in the latter part of 1959.

The number of nuisances discovered, together with the number of Notices served during the year were as follows:—

Nature of Inspection	Nuisances discovered	Informal Notices served	Abatement Notices served
Structural defects	247	247	101
Drains, Yards, W.C's.	278	278	119
Dirty Conditions	31	31	11
Pig Styes and Swine Keeping	26	26	3
Water Supplies	74	74	19
Food Premises	38	38	—
Atmospheric Pollution	3	3	—
Rats and Mice	663	10	—
Accumulations	34	34	4
Verminous infestations	58	58	3
Overcrowding—Housing Act	2	2	—
Factories	—	—	—
Tenements	3	3	1
Dairies	5	5	—
Stables, Manure and Refuse	3	3	—
Animals improperly kept	3	3	—
Shops and Offices	9	9	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	3	3	—
Offensive Trades	1	1	—
Schools	3	1	—
Totals	1484	829	261

The work carried out to abate the various nuisances discovered was as follows:—

Houses :

Walls repaired 54; Outside plastering repaired 43; Inside plastering repaired 171; Floors renewed or repaired 56; Floors ventilated 9; Roofs renewed or repaired 142; Shoots, downpipes or gutters repaired or renewed 136; Chimneys repaired 151; Ceilings repaired 36; Doors and frames repaired 65; Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved 3; Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired 94; Window cords renewed 54; Staircases repaired 8; Grates or ovens repaired or renewed 26; Boilers provided or repaired 8; Outbuildings repaired 7; Walls or ceilings cleansed and re-decorated 24; Bedding cleansed or destroyed 31; Rooms treated for vermin 47; Overcrowding abated 2; Yard paving repaired or relaid 33; Nuisances from animals abated 3; Accumulations removed 28; Water supply provided 14; Water taps or pipes renewed 28; Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated 19; Wash-up sinks provided 6; Skirting boards repaired or renewed 35; Dampness remedied 35.

Drainage :

Drains tested, smoke and chemical 51; Drains re-laid 32; Drains repaired 59; Drains cleansed 43; Inspection or intercepting chambers provided or repaired 18; Intercepting traps fixed 2; Soil pipes or ventilation shafts fixed or repaired 14; Gullies fixed 9; Sinks trapped or waste-pipes repaired 5; Sub soil drains laid 1.

Toilets, Fittings, etc.:

Additional toilets provided 10; Toilets reconstructed 9; Lighting and ventilation improved 4; New pans fixed 29; Toilets cleansed 14; New flushing apparatus provided 27; Flushing apparatus repaired 34; Miscellaneous repairs 11; Toilet seats provided or repaired 27.

Cesspools, etc.

Septic tank repaired 1; New Septic tank 1; Cesspools emptied 1; New Cesspools constructed 2.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :

Number of houses infested 58; Number of houses disinfested (a) by Occupier 32; (b) Local Authority 26.

Tents, Vans and Sheds :

Removed 3.

Pigstyes and Swine Keeping :

Pig keeping discontinued 4; New styes constructed 16; Styes drained 2; Cesspools cleansed or reconstructed 3; Accumulations removed 8; Pigstyes cleansed and limewashed 3; Nuisances from boiling of offal abated 2.

Stables, Refuse and Manure:

Drainage improved or altered 2; Accumulations removed 29.

Rats and Mice :

Infestations removed 663; Rat and Mice proofing carried out 10. Premises baited—dwelling houses 606; Council premises 18; Business premises 39; Agricultural premises 27.

Hotels and Public Houses :

Rooms re-decorated 26; Cellar walls rendered/faced 5; Provision of intervening ventilated space 3; Ceilings re-decorated 25; Cellar floor repaired 1.

Food Vehicles :

Hot water provided 14; Clean head coverings provided 3; Name and address provided on vehicle 11.

Food Shops, Kitchens, etc. :

Rooms re-decorated 2; Cleanliness improved 3; Washing facilities provided 4; Provision of nail brushes, etc., 3; Provision of dustbins 15; Ceilings underdrawn 2; Toilets improved 2; Additional toilets provided 2; Floors renewed 1; Provision of intervening ventilated space 1; Kitchens reconstructed 2; Food storage improved 12; Food store reconstructed 2; Accumulations removed 3.

FOOD CONTROL.

Its freedom from diseases, composition, description, and hygienic quality :

The activities of my Department in relation to food supplies may be classified as follows:—

(1) Inspection of meat and other foods so as to protect the public from the consumption of diseased, unsound and unwholesome food.

(2) The inspection and sampling of a wide range of foods so as to ascertain its quality and safeguard the public from improper additions or abstractions of natural or essential constituents, or to ascertain the nature, substance and quality of food demanded or to safeguard the public from being deceived by misleading descriptions.

(3) The inspection and sampling of foods to ascertain its bacterial quality, and safeguard the public from infection or food poisoning.

(4) The hygienic conditions associated with the production, storage, sale and transport of food.

The Law controlling our activities is contained in the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the countless Orders and Regulations made thereunder.

(1) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS :

An important part of the duties of your Public Health Inspectors is the inspection of meat at the Public Abattoir. Here the Inspector is on duty before slaughtering commences and does not leave the premises until slaughtering has discontinued. The methods and criteria of meat inspection recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are strictly complied with. The quantity of diseases and unsound meat condemned at the Abattoir during the year was as follows:—

Bulls, Bullocks and Heifers.

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.

Hindquarter	1	Stomachs and Intestines	2
Head and Tongue	2	Skirt	1
Lungs	6	Stomachs	1
Hearts	2	Mesenteries and Intestines	1
Liver	2		

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

22 Heads and Tongues	—	4 C. Bovis; 18 Actinomycosis.
122 Lungs	—	79 Pleurisy; 21 Cysts; 13 Congested; 9 Pneumonia; 7 C. Bovis; 3 Peritonitis.
10 Hearts	—	7 C. Bovis; 3 Pericarditis.
241 Part Livers	—	225 Distomatosis; 17 Cirrhosis.
169 Livers	—	2 Peritonitis; 4 Necrosis; 123 Distomatosis; 5 Cirrhosis; 2 Parasitic; 5 Angiomata; 6 Cysts; 22 Abscess.
13 Spleens	—	13 Peritonitis.
4 Skirts	—	4 Pleurisy.
12 Omentums and Stomachs	—	11 C. Bovis; 1 Peritonitis.
14 Mesenteries and Intestines	—	11 C. Bovis; 1 Abscess; 2 Peritonitis;
1 Tongue	—	1 Fibrositis.

Calves.

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

3 Carcases and all organs	—	2 Immaturity; 1 Fevered.
2 Livers	—	1 Abscess; 1 Degenerated.
3 Lungs	—	2 Congested; 1 Emphysema.
10 Kidneys	—	10 Nephritis.

Cows.

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

1 Mesenteries and Intestines	—	1 Jöhnes Disease.
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Pigs.

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.

1 Carcase and all organs	—	8 Stomachs and Intestines.
37 Heads and Tongues	—	3 Stomachs.
3 Heads	—	3 Mesenteries and Intestines.

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

524 Lungs	—	284 Congested; 185 Pneumonia; 55 Pleurisy.
173 Livers	—	125 Cirrhosis; 29 Peritonitis; 18 Necrosis; 1 Degenerated.
41 Hearts	—	41 Pericarditis.
79 Kidneys	—	53 Nephritis; 5 Cysts; 11 Oedema.
3 Legs	—	1 Pyaemia; 1 Bruising; 1 Abscess.
7 Spleens	—	7 Peritonitis.
13 Stomachs and Intestines	—	13 Peritonitis.

Sheep.

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

17 Carcases and all organs	—	12 Emaciation; 3 Dropsy and Emaciation; 1 Bruising; 1 Dead in Lairage.
6 Legs	—	4 Arthritis; 1 Bruising; 1 Abscess.
561 Lungs	—	2 Melanosis; 138 Strongylae; 134 Congested; 161 Pneumonia; 25 Pleurisy; 31 Cysts; 70 Parasitic.
13 Hearts	—	1 Parasitic; 9 Pericarditis; 3 Cysts.
499 Livers	—	11 Peritonitis; 72 Distomatosis; 324 Parasitic; 69 Cysts; 7 Degeneration; 11 Abscess; 1 Melanosis; 4 Cirrhosis; 9 Nephritis.
9 Kidneys	—	9 Nephritis.
2 Kidney Fat	—	2 Kidney Necrosis.

The percentage figures for the various diseases over a period of years are as follows:—

Tuberculosis.

Year.	Cattle excluding		Cows.		Calves.	Sheep and		Pigs.
	Cows.					Lambs.		
1947	5.39		22.0		.103	—		5.0
1948	4.13		29.2		.066	—		4.8
1949	12.86		29.5		.109	—		6.8
1950	11.2		24.4		.026	—		5.2
1951	8.63		30.6		.036	—		12.8
1952	7.41		20.57		.051	—		13.17
1953	7.98		15.74		.074	—		7.53
1954	4.63		9.14		.08	—		5.26
1955	7.79		8.21		—	—		3.64
1956	7.55		8.93		—	—		3.11
1957	3.53		16.66		.25	—		1.24
1958	6.22		20.0		—	—		2.36
1959	16.25		—		—	—		2.4
1960	.67		—		—	—		1.82

Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Year.	Cattle excluding		Cows.		Calves.	Sheep and		Pigs.
	Cows.					Lambs.		
1947	44.5		25.5		.9	20.9		14.9
1948	39.5		62.8		.84	37.4		24.7
1949	48.0		56.8		1.34	41.36		34.5
1950	57.1		66.1		3.6	45.1		43.4
1951	58.19		62.2		5.5	50.0		53.99
1952	64.71		76.04		7.05	46.8		52.5
1953	53.0		63.3		5.26	43.75		50.3
1954	53.1		68.57		5.66	32.04		53.32
1955	40.2		80.67		6.6	18.24		26.25
1956	54.16		69.64		3.22	18.3		7.7
1957	48.82		84.72		3.51	19.88		27.04
1958	48.22		53.33		1.70	28.11		31.73
1959	50.7		50.0		2.0	21.3		27.6
1960	43.19		50.0		1.86	12.9		28.02

Bovine Cysticercosis.

Year	CATTLE OTHER THAN COWS.			COWS.		
	Examined	Affected	Percentage	Examined	Affected	Percentage
1949	1591	38	2.7	637	7	1.1
1950	2003	64	3.19	1078	43	3.99
1951	2629	66	2.51	677	8	1.19
1952	2171	75	3.45	409	10	2.24
1953	1991	38	1.91	578	6	1.03
1954	2590	33	1.27	525	4	0.76
1955	2015	20	0.99	207	4	1.93
1956	1549	18	1.17	56	1	1.78
1957	1415	19	1.34	72	—	—
1958	1012	23	2.27	15	—	—
1959	785	11	1.4	2	—	—
1960	889	11	1.23	2	—	—

**UNSOUND OR UNWHOLESOME FOOD CONDEMNED
OR SURRENDERED FROM FOOD PREMISES
OUTSIDE THE ABATTOIR DURING THE YEAR**
was as follows :—

Tinned Meat.

11 lbs. *Gammon Ham, Boneless Fore End Joints*—1 x 7 lbs, 1 x 3 lbs.; 2 x 1 lb.; *Pork Shoulders*—3 x 10½ lbs., 1 x 8 lbs., 2 x 3 lbs. 11 ozs., 1 x 10 lbs. 8 ozs., 3 x 3 lbs., 1 x 4 lbs., 2 x 10½ ozs., 2 x 7 ozs., 39 x 12 ozs.; *Chopped Pork*—4 x 7 ozs.; *Cooked Ham*—3 x 13 lbs., 1 x 12 lbs., 2 x 14 lbs., 1 x 7 lbs., 1 x 16 ozs., 1 x 14½ lbs., 1 x 10 lb., 1 x 7 lbs. 4 ozs., 2 x 11lb. 4 ozs., 1 x 5 lbs., 8 x 14 lbs. 12 ozs., 7 x 12 lbs. 10 ozs., 4 x 16 lbs. 9 ozs., 1 x 16 lbs.; *Corned Beef*—35 x 6 lbs., 35 x 12 ozs., 3 x 7 ozs., 1 x 16 ozs., 3 x 8 ozs.; *Luncheon Meat*—17 x 12 ozs.; 14 x 7 ozs., 2 x 2 lb. 2 ozs., 2 x 2 lbs., 4 x 4 lbs., 2 x 8 ozs., 10 x 6 ozs.; *Steak and Kidney*—4 x 8 ozs., 8 x 16 ozs.; *Sheep Tongues*—28 x 12 ozs., 4 x 6 ozs., 3 x 6 lbs.; *Ox Tongue*—6 x 6 lbs., 4 x 12 ozs., 8 x 6 ozs.; *Frozen Bovine Liver*—12 lbs.; *Sliced Ham*—10½ lbs.; *Bacon*—25 lbs., 3 x 9 ozs., 24 x 8 ozs.; *Chopped Ham*—2 x 8 ozs., 9 x 12 ozs., 7 x 7 ozs., 8 x 3 lbs.; *Beef Steak*—13 x 1 lb., 3 x 8 ozs.; *Pork*—1 x 7 ozs., 2 x 12 ozs., 2 x 2 lb., 1 x 4 lb.; *Beef*—23 lb.; *Frozen Beef*—120 lbs.; *Chilled Beef*—44 lbs.; *Lambs Livers*—2 x 10 lbs.; *Hamburgers*—2 x 16 ozs.; *Meat Loaf*—1 x 12 ozs.; *Ham*—5 x 11 lb.; 51 x 5 lb.; 9 x 10 lb., 29 x 7 ozs., 1 x 13 lb. 15 ozs., 7 x 3 lb. 6 ozs.; *Ham*—3 x 12 lbs. 12 ozs., 1 x 12 lb. 5 ozs., 1 x 14 lb. 3 ozs.; 4 x 8 ozs., 2 x 1 lb. 14 ozs., 18 lbs.; *Stewed Steak*—15 x 16 ozs., 3 x 8 ozs.; *Sausage and Pies*—124 lbs.; *Brawn*—3 x 12 ozs.; *Jellied Veal*—9 x 6 lb.; *Minced Chicken*—2 x 1½ ozs.; *Ham and Chicken Loaf*—2 x 7 ozs.; *Chickens*—25 x 1½ lbs.; *Loose Ham*—118 x 4 lbs., 1 x 2 lbs., 1 x 11 lb.

Tinned Fruit.

Plums—3 x 2 lbs., 195 x 1 lb., 13 x 15 ozs., 3 x 1 lbs. 4 ozs., 1 x 6 ozs., 3 x 16 ozs., 2 x 8 ozs., 1 x 20 ozs.; *Peaches*—35 x 2½ lbs., 37 x 1 lb., 11 x 8 ozs., 111 x 1 lb. 13 ozs., 2 x 1 lb. 4 ozs., 37 x 16 ozs., 2 x 10 ozs., 1 x 14 ozs., 18 x 15½ ozs.; *Pears*—31 x 1 lb., 12 x 2½ lbs., 45 x 1 lb. 13 ozs., 21 x 16 ozs., 3 x 10 ozs., 3 x 1 lb. 3 ozs.; *Pineapple*—125 x 1 lb., 4 x 2 lb., 4 x 8 ozs., 14 x 12 ozs. 12 x 16 ozs., 4 x 1 lb. 14 ozs.; *Strawberries*—2 x 15½ ozs., 2 x 20 ozs., 7 x 15 ozs., 4 x 8 ozs.; *Fruit Salad*—1 x 6 ozs., 1 x 12 ozs., 1 x 15½ ozs., 2 x 1 lb. 14 ozs., 14 x 16 ozs., 3 x 8 ozs., 1 x 7½ ozs., 4 x 1 lb. 13 ozs.; *Apples*—98 cases; *Oranges*—71 x 11 ozs.; *Orange Juice*—7 x 16 ozs., 1 x 2 lb., 1 x 13 ozs., *Apricots*—4 x 15 ozs., 9 x 2 lb. 8 ozs., 19 x 16 ozs., 10 x 1 lb. 13 ozs., 1 x 8 ozs., 1 x 1 lb. 14 ozs. *Grapefruit*—2 x 2 ozs., 5 x 1 lb., 6 x 2½ lbs., 3 x 10 ozs., 34 x 1 lb. 4 ozs., 2 x 11 ozs., 8 x 2 lb., 2 x 10½ ozs.; *Cherries*—2 x 8 ozs., 1 x 14 ozs.; *Loganberries*—42 x 8 ozs., 8 x 16 ozs.; *Raspberries*—1 x 16 ozs.; *Bilberries*—2 x 8 ozs.; *Gooseberries*—1 x 16 ozs.; *Prunes*—4 x 16 ozs., 1 x 8 ozs.; *Blackcurrants*—2 x 16 ozs.; *Pineapple Chunks*—1 x 16 ozs.

Tinned Vegetables.

Tomatoes—39 x 16 ozs., 91 x 8 ozs., 785 x 14 ozs., 4 x 2½ lbs., 3 x 11 ozs., 2 x 2 lbs. 4 ozs., 1 x 1 lb. 13 ozs., 4 x 6½ ozs., 10 x 2 lbs. 3 ozs.; *Beans*—2 x 2 lbs., 33 x 16 ozs., 7 x 8 ozs. *Peas*—14 x 14 ozs., 13 x 10 ozs., 8 x 10½ ozs., 2 x 16 ozs., 4 x 5 ozs., 2 x 11 ozs., 1 x 1 lb. 3 ozs., 1 x 8 ozs., 3 x 15 ozs., 1 x 2 ozs.; *Carrots*—1 x 14 ozs., 1 x 10 ozs., 2 x 2 lb. 3 ozs., 6 x 16 ozs., 1 x 8 ozs.; *Spaghetti Bolognese*—1 x 8 ozs., 3 x 16 ozs., *Beetroot*—14 x 1 lb. 3 ozs.; *Pickled Onions*—1 x 25 ozs., 1 x 9½ ozs.; *Red Cabbage*—1 x 10 ozs., 2 x 15 ozs.; *Mixed Vegetables*—1 x 16 ozs.; *Cauliflowers*—66 crates; *Sauerkraut*—2 x 14 ozs.

Tinned Fish.

Pilchards—3 x 15 ozs., 10 x 7 ozs., 26 x 14 ozs., 3 x 16 ozs.; *Salmon*—27 x 8 ozs., 3 x 3½ ozs., 5 x 4 ozs., 7 x 7½ ozs.; *Tuna*—2 x 3½ ozs., 1 x 8 ozs.; *Herrings*—7 x 7 ozs.; 1 x 1 lb.; *Sardines*—1 x 3¼ ozs., 1 x 4 ozs.; *Shrimps*—1 x 3½ ozs., 2 x 4 ozs.; *Crab*—2 stone, 1 x 8 ozs., 1 x 1½ ozs.

Tinned Milk.

Condensed Milk—7 x 1¼ pints; *Evaporated Milk*—16 x 16 ozs.; 6 x 6 ozs.; 2 x ¾ pints, 3 x 1 pint, 1 x ¾ pints, 4 x 8 ozs., 1 x 2 pints, 12 x 14 ozs., 2 x 1 pints.

Miscellaneous.

Soup—2 x 8 ozs., 24 x 10 ozs., 6 x 15 ozs., 11 x 15½ ozs., 4 x 16 ozs.; *Nescafe*—2 x 1 ozs.; *Rice Pudding*—5 x 16 ozs., 1 x 18½ ozs. *Jam*—1 x 8 ozs., 14 x 11 ozs., 1 x 16 ozs.; *Salad Cream*—1 x 7 ozs.; *Orange Squash*—1 bottle; *Nut Chocolate*—83 x 2 ozs., 23 x 4 ozs., 9 x 1 oz.; *Beans and Sausage*—1 x 8 ozs.; *Frozen Egg*—84 lbs.; *Nestles Cream*—2 x 6 ozs.; *Butter*—14 lbs.; *Ice-cream*—8 x 2 lbs. 5 ozs.; *Blackcurrant Juice*—4 x 7 lbs.; *Molasses*—5 x 1½ lbs.; *Syrup*—1 x 1 lb.; *Flour*—16 x 1 lb.; *Honey*—1 x 1 lb.; *Marmalade*—1 x 2 lbs.; *Fruit Gums*—1 x 10 lb.; *Crisps*—43 x 1 oz.; *Jelly*—1 jar; *Tin Cheese*—1 x 6 lbs.; *Pudding*—7 x 12 ozs.; *Sponge Mixture*—36 x 6½ ozs.; *Sago*—1 x 15 ozs.; *Apricot Conserve*—1 x 24 ozs.; *Custard* 12 packets.

Disposal of Unsound Food.

All meat condemned at the Public Abattoir is, of course, stained and purchased as such for processing by Messrs. Beresford Ltd., of Bridgend. All other food seized or surrendered, is invariably sprayed with disinfectant and buried in the Corporation Refuse Tip under supervision.

(2) FOOD SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

Inspection and Sampling of Foods to safeguard quality, description, etc.

During the year 307 samples of various foods were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst at the County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

Constant sampling over a wide range of foodstuffs is carried out in order to check that a proper level of quality and food value is maintained in accordance with the law and the standard set by reputable manufacturers. Emphasis on sampling of the commodities varies from time to time with changing trends and practices in the food trade.

Your Inspectors are constantly looking out for misleading descriptions and labels on all articles of food which lend themselves to such treatment, e.g. extravagant claims as to beneficial effects of consumption of the particular foods, inferior fruit labelled as being of a more choice variety, or absence of statement as to country of origin, thus implying that the food is English.

The number and variety of foods submitted for analyses were as follows:—

Milk 62; Cream 5; Butter 9; Margarine 4; Semolina 1; Macaroni 1; Ground Rice 1; Pudding Mixture 1; Dessert Powder 1; Sauce Powder 1; Pickled Beetroot 1; Salad Cream 2; White Pepper 1; French Mustard 2; Curry Powder 1; Canned Soup and Broth 5; Canned Meat 29; Canned Fish 6; Canned Vegetables 8; Canned Fruit 1; Canned Savoury 1; Canned Pudding 8; Canned Tomato Juice 1; Dried Peas 2; Butter Beans 1; Minced Chicken in Jelly 1; Beef Sausages 1; Fish Paste 3; Milk Diet Supplement 2; Diabetic Chocolate Drink 1; Tea 7; Honey 2; Jam and Jelly 3; Table Jelly Products 2; Instant Icing Mix 2; Health Salts 2; Fynnon Salts 1; Fruit Laxative 1; Aluminium Hydroxide Gel 1; Digestive Tablets 1; Phyllosan Tablets 1; Koray Tablets 1; Aspirin Tablets 1; Ice-cream 3; Dripping 1; Shredded Beef Suet 1; Desiccated Coconut 1; Ground almonds 2; Peanut Butter 1; Cake Mix 3; Blancmange Powder 2; Pie Filling 1; Sauce Powder 2; Sultana Pudding 1; Baking Powder 1; Chutney 2; Sauce 3; Meat Paste 2; Cheese Spread 1; Sandwich Spread 2; Chocolate Spread 1; Soft Drink Powder 1; Gin 6; Whisky 6; Marmalade 2; Condensed Milk 1; Sterilised Cream 1; Ice-cream Powder 1; Cheese 1; Cooking Fat 2; Corn Oil 1; Whole Meal Flour 1; "Slim" Bread 1; Sponge Mixture 1; Pork Sausages 2; Beef Curry 1; Sunny Spread 1; Milk Shake Syrup 2; Orange Juice 1; Non-Alcoholic Tomato Juice Cocktail 1; Instant Tea 1; Coffee 1; Coffee and Chicory Essence 1; Lemon Cheese 1; Minced Meat 1; Sugar 1; Sugar Confectionery 10; Essence of Rennet 1; Dried Mixed Fruit 1; "Life" Drops 1; Cod Liver Oil 1; Lard 1; Pastry Mix 1; Buttered Scones and Rolls 4; Starch Reduced Rolls 1; Rice 1; Christmas Pudding 2; Chocolate Cake Covering 1; Golden Raising Powder 1; Pickled Walnuts 1; Powdered Soup 2; Canned Spaghetti 1; Canned Rye Spread 1; Slices 1; Bottled Chicken and Lentils 1; Casserole Steak 1; Beefburgers 1; Black Pudding 1; Meat Pie 2; Cream Cheese Spread 1; Soft Drink 3; Rum 1; Champagne Perry 1; Chocolate 2; Raisins 1; Headache Tablets 1; Laxative Tablets 1; Cough Tablets 1; Cough Mixture 1; Bicarbonate of Soda 1.

Total Number of Samples	307
Genuine	305
Adulterated	2

The comparison with the previous years is as follows :—

Year	No. of Samples taken	Genuine	Not Genuine
1948	200	183	17
1949	249	249	—
1950	242	232	10
1951	229	220	9
1952	259	250	9
1953	274	267	7
1954	240	236	4
1955	300	299	1
1956	312	304	8
1957	323	320	3
1958	337	326	11
1959	307	304	3
1960	307	305	2

Number of samples taken per 1,000 of population—Estimated 47,500	6.5
Percentage of Milks taken not conforming to standards in relation to number taken	Nil.
Percentage of Foods other than Milk not conforming to standards in relation to number taken .....	.812

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Two of the samples (one formal and one informal) were found on analysis to be adulterated.

They were both purchased as buttered scones and were found to have been spread with margarine. The informal sample was followed by the formal. Proceedings were instituted against the retailer for contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in that the buttered scones were not of the substance demanded by the purchaser.

The Magistrates found the case proved and imposed a fine of £1/0s./0d.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations 1925/1953

All the samples of milk, cream, condensed milk, sterilised cream, and ice-cream were free from preservatives.

The following foods were reported upon as being free from Sulphites:— Semolina; Macaroni; Pudding Mixture; Dessert Powder; Sauce Powder; Honey; Instant Icing Mix; Table Jelly Products; Sultana Pudding; Cake Mix; Blancmange Powder; Pie Filling; Fish Paste; Chutney; Sauce; Meat Paste; Marmalade; Whole Meal Flour; “Slim” Bread; Sponge Mixture; Beef Curry; Sandwich Spread; Sunny Spread; Orange Juice; Non-Alcoholic Tomato Juice Cocktail; Coffee and Chicory Essence; Lemon Cheese; Minced Meat; Sugar; Sugar Confectionery; Dried Mixed Fruit; Starch Reduced Rolls; Rice; Christmas Pudding; Chocolate Cake Covering; Pickled Walnuts; Bottled Chicken and Lentils; Casserole Steak; Beefburgers; Black Pudding; Meat Pie; Chocolate; Raisins.

The analysis of the following foods showed them to be free from Boric Acid:—Butter; Margarine; Minced Chicken in Jelly; Beef and Pork Sausages; Fish Paste; Meat Paste; Cheese Spread; Sandwich Spread; Chocolate Spread; Bottled Chicken and Lentils; Casserole Steak; Beefburgers; Black Pudding; Meat Pie.

The following were free from Benzoic and Salicylic Acids:— Chutney; Sauce; Coffee and Chicory Essence; Pickled Walnuts.

THE SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS.

The regulations provide that unless milk contains a minimum of 3% fat and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed—until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine. It is claimed that there is a steady decline in the composition of milk in various parts of the country. The average percentage composition of the whole of the milk samples in the Borough of Port Talbot in 1960, was as follows :—

Number of milk samples taken.	Milk fat Percentage.	Non-fatty solids— Percentage.
62	3.66%	8.65%

The figures for the ten previous years were as follows :—

Year	No. of milk samples examined	Milk fat percentage	Non-fatty solids— percentage
1950	118	3.63%	8.68%
1951	126	3.49%	8.65%
1952	133	3.55%	8.65%
1953	128	3.62%	8.66%
1954	104	3.66%	8.63%
1955	84	3.53%	8.66%
1956	72	3.60%	8.75%
1957	65	3.66%	8.45%
1958	69	3.66%	8.45%
1959	40	3.77%	8.64%

(3) BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Diseased animal flesh used for food can cause disease in human beings, hence the importance of meat inspection. Equally dangerous is the contamination by humans and animals of otherwise good food, which indicates the importance of strict control and supervision over the production and handling of our food supplies. Human contamination of water, ice-cream, milk and cream used in confectionery has been known to cause serious outbreak of enteric and typhoid fever. Whilst the pasteurisation of milk may destroy dangerous bacteria, infection and contamination can still be introduced by carelessness during its transport from dairy to consumer or, indeed, after it has been received in the consumer's dwelling. Countless outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country have been traced to food handlers suffering from sores or through failure to wash contaminated hands or through coughing and sneezing over otherwise good food. By far the largest number of food poisoning outbreaks occurring to-day are due to the *Salmonella* group of organisms of which there are over two hundred known varieties. Cattle, pigs and ducks are particularly liable to be affected. Rodents are also a significant source of infection, indicating the need of adequate measures of rodent control particularly at food premises. Dogs and cats, together with pigeons, can excrete *Salmonellae* in their faeces. For this reason domestic pets should, therefore, be considered a possible source of infection and precautions accordingly taken to avoid contamination of food. Dogs are also a potential source of parasitic disease in man, hence the reason for our objection to the display of food-

stuffs around shop doorways where such food can be readily contaminated. Sampling of ice-cream, tinned meat, water and milk was accordingly undertaken throughout the year and the samples submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

(4) HYGIENIC CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PRODUCTION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

In past years we have given much time to introducing and establishing progressive standards of food hygiene in a variety of food premises within the Borough. A major propaganda programme was embarked upon; lectures and talks were given to food handlers, trade associations and allied organisations. The visiting of all food premises was intensified and the Food Inspectors paid particular attention to food handling methods. The proprietors of the various food preparing and retailing premises were invited to meetings—at which the Chairman of the Public Health Committee would preside—and the food hygiene regulations examined and discussed and a code of practice in their application and administration agreed upon.

In 1958 a very successful Food Hygiene Exhibition sponsored by the Welsh Board of Health and supported by various food firms was held in the Borough.

During recent years considerable alteration and improvement has taken place in our food shops and stores. All premises are now provided with sinks, wash-up basins, hot and cold water. There is increasing provision and installation of refrigerators, refrigerated display counters and glass cabinets. Considerable alteration and improvement in the protection of food supplies was also undertaken by Council at our Market. Adequate supplies of hot and cold water and provision of washing facilities were also introduced. There is, also, throughout the Borough, a progressive and marked improvement in measures adopted in the handling and protection of our food supplies. One healthy sign of the goodwill and co-operation of the food trade is the improvement manifested behind the scene, where the public does not see and where an improvement in hygiene matters as much, if not more, than in the more public places.

One still finds that storage facilities at many food premises are very inadequate. Even in the construction of new premises insufficient consideration has often been given to the necessary provision of, and conditions for, food storage. Throughout the Borough we have discouraged the open display of food at shop doorways or in front of shops. We have no open food shops of any description and no street stalls.

Whilst we have persevered with traders and received the whole-hearted co-operation of the majority, we are experiencing some concern with a few where, in spite of constant supervision and encouragement, flagrant contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations persist. In some cases, there is a complete inability to rise to the standards required, whilst in others, an initial effort is made to comply with requirements but irregular lapses and failure to maintain proper standards again reveal themselves. We have prevailed on a few, who should never have been in the food trade, to discontinue in business, whereas with others we are now reluctantly obliged to implement statutory action.

Number, Type and Classification of Food Premises.

The following are the variety of food premises for which complete records are now filed at the office:—

Licensed premises	40
Bakehouses	9
Wet Fish, Fruit and Vegetables	12
Greengrocers	10
Grocers	179
Catering Establishments	23
Butchers	38
Wet Fish	4
Fish Friers	15
Miscellaneous	4

We have in addition to our Market containing a variety of food stalls, 36 works or industrial canteens, 18 stalls at the Beach and 34 Mobile Shops or Street Trading Vans.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959. THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1960.

Administration of the Law relating generally to our milk supply has always been a large and important part of the duties of your Public Health Inspectors. Although by the coming into operation on the 1st October, 1949, of legislation which transferred the responsibility for the process and practice of the production of milk at the farm from the Local Authority to the Milk Production Committees of the various County Agricultural Committees, transport, distribution, etc., of milk from the producer to the consumer still remains the responsibility of Local Authorities and, therefore, their Officers.

The Law relating to milk is contained in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the following Regulations:—

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk). Regulations, 1956.

The General Regulations of 1959 and the Special Designation Regulations of 1960 replace and amend the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 to 1954 and the Special Designations Regulations of 1949.

Dealers in designated milks have now to be Licensed with the Authority within whose area their premises are situated. Such a Licence covers the distribution of milk in the area of any other Authority. Therefore, the Co-operative Societies of Briton Ferry and Neath, Pontrhydyfen and Maesteg ceased to be registered by the Port Talbot Corporation but will continue to sell milk within our area in as much as they are Licensed by the Authorities where-in their premises are situated. A single Form of Licence is now issued to cover all designated milks sold and not as hitherto a separate Licence for each designated milk. The Dealer's Licence will now be valid for five years.

Port Talbot being now a specified area the whole of the milk retailed in the Borough is Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised. Except where sold in churns or containers with the seals or other fastenings unbroken all milk retailed in the Borough is contained in bottles, sealed by a cap overlapping the lip of the bottle.

All dairies where milk or milk utensils were stored were regularly inspected during the year.

The number of Licences granted during 1960 for the sale of Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested Milks were:— 49.

The sampling and examination of milk supplies undertaken during the year was as follows:—

Nature of Examination	Number submitted	Number satisfactory	Number not satisfactory
Adulteration	62	..... 62 —
Bacterial Purity	54	..... 54 —

Water Supplies.

Two hundred and eighty-six samples of water were taken by your Inspectors for bacteriological examination and four for chemical examination. Many of these samples were taken at points along the course of our several water supplies as agreed upon with your Medical Officer. This arrangement ensures that a satisfactory check is maintained on the general purity of our drinking water.

Of the two hundred and eighty-six samples taken, fifty-one failed to reach the bacterial standard required. These fifty-one samples were taken from the following sources:—

Twenty-one during tests due to unsatisfactory supply at Promenade, Beach.

Four from British Transport Commission Reservoir before chlorination.

Eleven from local authority supplies before chlorination.

Fifteen from local authority supplies following chlorination.

Two of the four chemical samples taken were unsatisfactory.

Sampling results of local authority supplies which fall short of required bacterial standards are the subject of immediate investigation. Repeat samples are obtained and any necessary remedial action taken.

The Port Talbot Docks are supplied with water from the British Transport Commission Reservoir at Cwmbrombil augmented by local authority supply. The water from Cwmbrombil is chlorinated just before it enters the Dock premises. Frequent tests of the Docks water supplies are undertaken by Officers of the British Transport Commission. Forty such tests were carried out during 1960 all of which proved satisfactory. Three such tests, however, of the untreated water before it passed through the chlorination house proved unsatisfactory.

Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities within the Borough.

The Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order which came into operation on the 1st February, 1959, made it imperative that the Local Authority submit during the year the required report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Consequently, the Slaughterhouse facilities within the Borough were discussed in Committee and with the organisations which represented the interests concerned.

In all the discussions it was agreed that the present Slaughterhouse facilities were inadequate. Indeed, Council considered that the premises fell short of the construction regulations to such an extent it would be impracticable to carry out required improvements or extensions. Consequently, the Local Authority considered whether or not they would provide slaughterhouse facilities in the Borough.

The Report on the Slaughterhouse Facilities required under Section 3 (i) of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958 embodying:—

- (a) the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of the other persons.

and

- (b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become available to meet these requirements,

was prepared with the inclusion of the above decisions of Council. It was hoped that the report would be adopted for presentation to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by the early part of 1961.

At the time of writing, the report has been accepted by the Minister who has informed Council that there were no objections within the prescribed statutory period of two months from the date of Publication. The Minister has also accepted Council's recommendation that the present slaughterhouse be closed on the 1st April, 1963, and that that date be the appointed day upon which all Slaughterhouses in the Council's district must comply with the construction regulations.

Copies of the report sent to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are available in either the Town Hall or the Chief Public Health Inspector's Department.

Meat Inspection at the Abattoir.

Your Inspectors continue on duty at the abattoir throughout the whole process of slaughtering. A hundred per cent meat inspection service continues to be maintained. All meat inspected is marked with the approved official stamp. The times of slaughtering varied considerably during the year. Your officers are still obliged to work much overtime. Slaughtering took place on Saturdays and a few Sundays, but, I am pleased to report that Sunday slaughtering has at the time of writing this report discontinued.

Particulars of diseased and unsound meat condemned at our Abattoir are found elsewhere in this report under the heading of "Meat and Other Food Inspection."

A total number of 11,549 animals were killed and examined during the year, the figures for the previous ten years being as follows:—

1949	—	19,519	1954	—	44,497
1950	—	21,132	1955	—	30,693
1951	—	23,924	1956	—	18,721
1952	—	26,058	1957	—	11,047
1953	—	27,383	1958	—	12,590
		1959	—	12,795	

ANNUAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE RETURNS.

The weekly slaughtering returns for 1960 were as follows :—

1960 Week Ending	BULLS, BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS				COWS		CALVES		SHEEP		PIGS	
	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total
Jan. 3	38	38	11	11	—	—	—	—	22	22	5	5
10	197	235	24	35	—	—	10	10	129	151	34	39
17	223	458	20	55	—	—	9	19	138	289	56	95
24	157	615	16	71	—	—	10	29	91	380	40	135
31	173	788	19	90	—	—	13	42	88	468	53	188
Feb. 7	191	979	18	108	—	—	2	44	108	576	63	251
14	156	1135	17	125	—	—	7	51	71	647	61	312
21	131	1266	17	142	—	—	5	56	41	688	68	380
28	147	1413	18	160	—	—	21	77	55	743	53	433
March 6	106	1519	14	174	—	—	6	83	36	779	50	483
13	113	1632	15	189	—	—	16	99	31	810	51	534
20	107	1739	16	205	—	—	12	111	39	849	40	574
27	90	1829	15	220	—	—	7	118	37	886	31	605
April 3	96	1925	16	236	—	—	9	127	32	918	39	644
10	136	2061	13	249	—	—	11	138	51	969	61	705
17	120	2181	8	257	—	—	20	158	63	1032	29	734
24	117	2298	23	280	—	—	5	163	47	1079	42	776
May 1	127	2425	17	297	—	—	10	173	56	1135	44	820
8	143	2568	17	314	—	—	7	180	76	1211	43	863
15	127	2695	17	331	—	—	8	188	66	1277	36	899
22	146	2841	15	346	—	—	6	194	87	1364	38	937
29	165	3006	12	358	—	—	8	202	105	1469	40	977
June 5	161	3167	9	367	—	—	5	207	115	1584	32	1009
12	174	3341	13	380	—	—	4	211	120	1704	37	1046
19	166	3507	12	392	—	—	6	217	111	1815	37	1083
26	169	3676	6	398	—	—	5	222	138	1953	20	1103
July 3	197	3873	7	405	—	—	4	226	162	2115	24	1127
10	222	4095	10	415	—	—	9	235	175	2290	28	1155
17	246	4341	12	427	—	—	10	245	192	2482	32	1187
24	254	4595	11	438	—	—	9	254	203	2685	31	1218
31	399	4994	14	452	—	—	6	260	338	3023	41	1259
Aug. 7	292	5286	11	463	—	—	10	270	244	3267	27	1286
14	348	5634	18	481	—	—	7	277	283	3550	40	1326
21	284	5918	13	494	—	—	7	284	233	3783	31	1357
28	289	6207	17	511	—	—	5	289	229	4012	38	1395

Annual Slaughterhouse Returns—Continued.

1960 Week Ending	BULLS, BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS											
	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Cows Weekly Total	Cows Grand Total	CALVES Weekly Total	CALVES Grand Total	SHEEP Weekly Total	SHEEP Grand Total	Pigs Weekly Total	Pigs Grand Total
Sept. 4	279	6486	15	526	—	—	10	299	221	4233	33	1428
11	315	6801	21	547	—	—	14	313	238	4471	42	1470
18	285	7086	19	566	—	—	11	324	213	4684	42	1512
25	270	7356	24	590	—	—	14	338	190	4874	42	1554
Oct. 2	277	7633	24	614	—	—	10	348	200	5074	43	1597
9	253	7886	23	637	—	—	13	361	178	5252	39	1636
16	267	8153	18	655	—	—	9	370	193	5430	42	1678
23	315	8468	21	676	—	—	7	377	248	5698	39	1717
30	319	8787	20	696	—	—	7	384	250	5948	42	1759
Nov. 6	337	9124	25	721	—	—	9	393	256	6204	47	1806
13	287	9411	19	740	—	—	13	406	209	6413	46	1852
20	295	9706	24	764	—	—	13	419	213	6626	45	1897
27	286	9992	20	784	1	1	8	427	211	6837	46	1943
Dec. 4	383	10375	20	804	—	—	20	447	297	7134	46	1989
11	349	10724	27	831	—	—	9	456	267	7401	46	2035
18	429	11153	24	855	—	—	20	476	292	7693	93	2128
31	396	11549	34	889	1	2	12	488	232	7925	117	2245

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part during 1960.

Number Killed Number Inspected	Cattle, excluding Cows				Cows		Calves		Sheep & Lambs		Pigs	

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCOSIS.												
Whole carcases condemned
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.												
Whole carcases condemned
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS.												
Generalised and totally condemned
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration
Percentage of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis

Inspection of Corporation Houses.

Inspection of Council houses is undertaken at regular periods by the Department. Arising out of 502 such inspections 32 Notices were served on occupiers. Inspection is also made of such houses during exchange or termination of tenancy. Such inspection is concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness and the detection and eradication of vermin. A total of 378 houses was inspected for such purposes and ten were found to be verminous and eight were in need of cleansing.

Land Charges Act, 1935.

Solicitors, acting on behalf of clients purchasing houses, enquire by application to the Town Clerk as to the existence of any charges, notices of repair or dilapidations or the proposals of the local authority in respect of such houses. Five hundred and twenty-eight enquiries relating to such properties were received from the Town Clerk's Department, and dealt with during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 — ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

We continued to give much time and attention to the reduction or elimination of sources or causes of atmospheric pollution during the year under review. The efforts of the department were directed chiefly towards industry for this is the major source of pollution locally.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 (Alkali, etc. Works Order 1958) transferred certain functions hitherto administered by local authorities in respect of the emission of smoke, grit and dust from certain types of works to that of the Alkali Inspectorate. Those transferred locally were:—

<i>Name of Firm—</i>	<i>Work or Processes Registered—</i>
Steel Company of Wales Ltd.	Sulphate of Ammonia, Benzene, Gas and coke, Iron and Steel (Blast Furnaces), Sinter Plant, Open Hearth Furnaces, Bessemer Furnaces, Oxygen.
Wales Gas Board	Gas and Coke.
The Distillers Co., Ltd.	Lime.
Metallurgical Chemists Ltd.	Nitric Acid, Arsenic.

Where nuisances are discovered or complaints received in respect of the processes now under the supervision of the Alkali Inspectorate no time is lost in providing contact with the local inspector, and one has already experienced excellent co-operation.

Many local industrial installations still remain under the administration of your Public Health Inspectors. Over thirty chimney stacks of the Steel Company of Wales still come under the jurisdiction of Council. By arrangement with Mr. Davies, the Chief Fuel Technologist, density meters have been fixed in certain of the stacks in order to record the emission of dark smoke. It is pleasing to record that no serious pollution was experienced from these stacks during 1960.

Progress was made during the year towards the elimination of the red fume being discharged from the open hearth furnaces by the doubling of the capacity of one furnace and the provision of electro-static precipitators to withhold the polluting fumes. I understand that over the course of time these furnaces will be increased in capacity and each provided with an electro-static precipitator. These will, however, result in the closing down of the smaller capacity furnaces. This progressive increase in the capacity of furnaces and the provision of effective processes for fume elimination will ultimately reduce to a minimum the fume pollution from the Abbey and Margam Works.

Smoke Control Areas.

The intention of Council eventually to establish smoke control areas was reported upon very fully in my Annual Report for 1959.

Investigation and prior approval of new furnaces.

In accordance with Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956, all new furnaces (except domestic) are required to be capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which they are designed. The section also requires notification to the local authority when there is an intention to install a furnace not exceeding an output of 55,000 B.T.U's per hour and which is used mainly for domestic purposes. The purpose and advantage of such provisions in the Clean Air Act was referred to in my Annual Report for 1959.

During the year notice of intention to install boiler apparatus was received from :—

- 1.—Royal Air Force Association, Gremlin House, Aberavon. (Gas installation).
- 2.—Messrs. Alpha Dry Cleaners, Station Road, Port Talbot. (Oil Installation).
- 3.—Messrs. The Odeon Cinema, Forge Road, Port Talbot. (Transfer from coal to oil).

Application for prior approval of boiler equipment was received from :—

- 1.—General Hospital, Port Talbot. (New boilers installed. Transfer from coal to oil).
- 2.—Messrs. British Oxygen Co. Ltd., Margam. (New installation Oil fired).
- 3.—Bay View Association Club, Aberavon. (Oil heating equipment).

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Effective action to reduce pollution in the atmosphere must be based on reliable knowledge of its nature and extent. Only by continuous measurement by scientifically standardised methods can the effect of such action be estimated. Any attempt to alleviate the damage and loss to the nation caused by smoke and other impurities in the air therefore requires a scientific investigation of the facts of pollution.

For the past eight years, Council has participated in the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution along the lines recommended by the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Standard deposit gauges and sulphur recording instruments have been sited at Taibach, Town Centre and at Hospital Road, Aberavon. Deposit gauges have also been sited by the Steel Company of Wales at the Employment Exchange, Talbot Road, Talbot Park and over Block 3 of the General Offices at the Abbey Works.

The recordings from these several instruments for 1960 and previous years are shown on the following pages.

RECORDS OF DEPOSITED POLLUTION OF DUST, SOOT, Etc.

(In tons per square mile).

TOWN CENTRE.							
Month.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
January	22.48	17.84	27.76	35.60	24.23	23.31	23.16
February	19.56	13.43	12.28	26.14	27.37	7.11	22.95
March	19.56	30.72	12.74	30.36	3.99	40.70	9.85
April	10.50	22.36	19.93	9.95	10.93	20.08	16.14
May	19.27	28.69	15.84	18.86	24.60	7.31	18.74
June	24.10	28.75	19.29	14.06	15.94	17.32	27.96
July	26.05	20.80	21.77	21.25	21.38	19.60	33.33
August	20.35	12.88	30.49	23.18	15.41	12.01	20.38
September	35.56	23.12	19.66	25.13	28.26	8.20	17.12
October	29.89	24.33	19.33	28.32	21.17	33.88	17.95
November	36.75	30.59	14.42	14.39	9.81	38.42	50.52
December	23.86	23.63	33.79	36.39	26.54	53.87	33.52
TOTAL	287.94	297.14	247.30	283.63	229.63	281.81	291.62

TAIBACH							
Month.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
January	38.05	45.48	283.90	86.95	55.71	48.79	43.53
February	45.89	33.74	67.77	63.79	68.89	14.30	62.04
March	53.66	51.12	38.12	86.20	15.88	23.30	14.96
April	38.22	69.39	54.14	26.52	32.79	61.47	45.93
May	47.26	99.06	51.26	88.03	82.37	26.97	37.48
June	62.25	128.39	49.63	32.54	41.86	49.62	83.22
July	82.60	64.34	41.65	57.19	72.13	63.28	158.23
August	110.25	76.39	72.78	41.81	53.83	29.91	52.46
September	137.25	82.34	66.56	56.74	58.86	25.58	45.07
October	108.51	98.06	42.12	90.41	37.95	74.37	33.50
November	97.09	82.88	32.30	23.69	24.03	79.28	107.45
December	47.90	354.40	85.58	63.75	46.91	112.55	77.13
TOTAL	869.81	1186.23	885.81	717.62	591.21	612.42	761.00

ABERAVON.							
Month.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	
January		°	33.20	33.40	24.92	19.55	
February		14.68	29.72	38.93	14.29	20.90	
March		26.04	30.39	12.23	27.04	18.95	
April	18.95	14.44	9.08	10.60	23.16	21.18	
May	36.71	11.96	17.20	27.13	9.18	12.39	
June	24.35	17.16	14.09	18.13	19.91	23.09	
July	15.80	22.27	22.63	24.99	18.72	23.72	
August	16.92	20.81	31.19	18.12	19.62	14.11	
September	23.66	25.62	25.32	22.60	14.58	17.56	
October	27.54	24.95	32.48	20.84	43.44	26.02	
November	32.70	19.05	17.16	10.10	53.08	57.62	
December	39.18	49.11	25.81	30.72	48.01	41.83	
TOTAL	235.81	246.09	288.27	267.79	315.95	296.92	

° No result—broken bottle.

DEPOSITED POLLUTION OF DUST, SOOT, Etc.

(In tons per square mile).

Records supplied by the Steel Company of Wales.

MONTH	PARK, PORT TALBOT			EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE			GENERAL OFFICES, BLOCK C. ABBAY WORKS.		
	1958.	1959.	1960.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1958.	1959.	1960.
January	41.39	34.65	46.99	32.36	61.73	60.81	48.65	39.30	42.40
February	110.71	10.70	34.59	70.47	13.41	48.58	116.00	17.25	43.65
March	5.38	26.18	14.66	7.57	32.22	26.91	8.15	36.41	20.93
April	30.42	27.39	42.01	34.51	37.08	60.70	28.97	22.36	41.31
May	45.09	32.48	20.18	43.26	25.15	34.38	37.67	38.78	46.39
June	35.95	25.85	26.91	34.23	32.14	22.60	29.85	37.02	73.41
July	32.89	23.40	62.89	42.12	31.08	52.08	56.88	31.79	114.19
August	26.63	4.71	46.66	22.09	5.41	75.42	50.12	18.60	89.55
September	28.11	14.29	19.89	40.93	15.92	33.50	47.80	24.60	52.49
October	26.02	47.61	11.43	34.33	40.68	48.28	38.94	49.05	12.59
November	18.63	35.27	43.76	19.89	27.48	19.57	25.30	59.84	15.31
December	29.58	51.17	25.94	44.76	68.87	26.94	48.30	49.12	21.00
TOTAL :	430.80	333.70	395.91	426.52	391.17	509.77	536.63	424.12	573.22

SULPHUR POLLUTION RECORDS

(Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method).

Month	1954			1955			1956			1957			1958			1959			1960		
	Town	Taibach	Aberavon	Town	Taibach	Aberavon	Town	Taibach	Aberavon	Town	Taibach	Aberavon	Town	Taibach	Aberavon	Town	Taibach	Aberavon	Town	Taibach	Aberavon
January	1.42	1.21	1.80	1.51	1.42	1.15	1.57	3.58	0.92	1.32	2.01	1.57	1.68	1.65	1.43	1.83	2.12	1.52	1.83	2.12	1.52
February	1.47	1.23	1.10	1.03	1.08	1.28	1.51	1.76	1.49	1.47	2.22	1.13	1.39	1.72	1.58	1.53	1.81	0.99	1.53	1.81	0.99
March	1.26	1.10	0.92	1.12	1.12	2.09	1.31	1.33	1.55	1.25	1.87	1.09	1.48	2.00	1.65	1.13	1.55	2.21	1.13	1.55	2.21
April	0.99	0.98	0.89	1.06	1.17	0.75	0.76	0.83	0.62	1.17	†	0.78	1.82	2.14	0.79	0.95	1.38	0.73	0.95	1.38	0.73
May	1.03	0.79	1.28	1.86	0.90	0.52	0.94	0.90	0.39	1.39	2.43	0.63	1.04	0.93	0.78	0.56	0.83	0.61	0.56	0.83	0.61
June	1.16	0.82	0.98	1.01	1.54	0.50	0.84	0.68	0.45	0.87	1.47	0.74	0.94	1.22	0.47	0.90	1.43	0.52	0.90	1.43	0.52
July	1.14	0.82	0.60	0.66	1.58	0.59	0.89	1.62	0.68	1.52	0.98	0.60	0.93	1.35	0.35	0.99	3.32	0.28	0.99	3.32	0.28
August	0.90	0.69	0.64	0.72	1.31	0.44	0.91	1.04	0.68	1.01	1.12	0.68	0.64	0.75	0.50	0.76	1.30	0.39	0.76	1.30	0.39
September	1.22	1.31	1.12	0.87	1.25	0.94	1.07	0.99	0.89	0.99	1.52	0.89	0.64	0.88	0.85	0.67	1.42	0.68	0.67	1.42	0.68
October	1.76	3.29	1.34	0.85	1.27	0.75	1.30	1.91	1.31	°	1.67	0.77	1.11	1.45	1.13	0.81	0.88	1.23	0.81	0.88	1.23
November	1.45	2.05	1.31	1.13	1.07	1.19	1.83	1.14	1.31	1.05	1.31	1.23	1.17	2.24	1.19	1.58	3.80	1.49	1.58	3.80	1.49
December	1.59	1.40	1.81	1.81	1.59	1.22	1.22	1.75	0.60	1.22	1.45	1.47	1.32	3.56	1.02	1.40	1.76	0.83	1.40	1.76	0.83
TOTAL	15.39	15.69	13.79	13.63	15.30	11.42	14.15	17.53	10.89	13.26	18.05	11.58	14.16	19.89	11.74	13.11	21.60	11.48	13.11	21.60	11.48

° Lead peroxide candle stolen.

† Lead peroxide candle blown over by high winds.

Station.	1953/54		1954		1954/55		1955		1955/56		1956		1956/57		1957		1957/58		1958		1958/59		1959		1959/60		1960	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Town Centre	1.39	1.09	1.37	0.924	1.282	0.972	1.29	0.90	1.26	1.16	1.41	0.84	1.40	0.78	1.40	0.78	1.40	0.78	1.40	0.78	1.40	0.78	1.40	0.78	1.40	0.78	1.40	0.78
Taibach	1.32	0.89	1.42	1.024	1.312	1.316	1.77	1.01	1.77	1.50	2.23	1.03	2.26	1.66	2.26	1.66	2.26	1.66	2.26	1.66	2.26	1.66	2.26	1.66	2.26	1.66	2.26	1.66
Aberavon	—	—	0.76	0.594	1.318	0.598	1.19	0.57	1.30	0.71	1.37	0.59	1.39	0.496	1.39	0.496	1.39	0.496	1.39	0.496	1.39	0.496	1.39	0.496	1.39	0.496	1.39	0.496

(This station came into being on the 1st April, 1955)

PORT TALBOT SUNSHINE.
(Sunshine in hours).

Month.	Groes.					
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
January	37.5	50.2	49.6	51.1	72.3	34.0
February	86.1	97.8	91.4	45.1	88.1	82.3
March	173.7	163.0	84.3	107.2	93.1	111.0
April	158.4	176.4	172.2	108.1	124.7	178.7
May	202.7	228.1	205.2	166.0	193.8	181.7
June	81.6	153.6	288.3	166.0	208.9	221.7
July	252.5	146.7	147.4	107.8	194.0	152.0
August	212.5	177.4	147.4	88.0	163.6	156.2
September	162.3	74.3	90.0	106.2	206.2	121.5
October	119.9	95.0	82.4	85.8	°	88.4
November	82.6	60.1	62.3	40.0	°	61.0
December	21.9	22.5	56.2	23.4	32.7	64.3
TOTAL	1591.7	1445.1	1476.7	1094.7	1355.4	1452.8

° Records Incomplete.

PORT TALBOT RAINFALL.
(Rainfall in inches).

Month.	Town Centre.					
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
January	2.47	5.32	3.52	3.76	4.45	4.45
February	2.40	0.32	4.71	4.57	0.38	3.58
March	2.27	1.45	5.06	0.26	4.60	1.91
April	3.01	1.75	0.36	0.65	4.02	2.59
May	4.67	1.17	1.92	3.39	0.67	0.94
June	5.46	2.12	0.64	3.58	2.77	1.75
July	0.51	4.33	3.69	3.94	2.96	5.90
August	0.78	5.83	4.31	2.98	1.41	4.45
September	2.63	4.93	6.05	6.70	0.35	5.06
October	2.23	1.07	4.50	5.18	4.89	6.26
November	3.54	1.22	2.10	3.31	7.09	7.91
December	6.03	4.28	2.57	4.94	6.05	5.60
TOTAL	36.00	33.88	39.42	43.26	39.64	50.40

Groes.						
Month.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
January	3.36	5.52	3.67	3.71	4.89	4.82
February	2.87	0.34	1.72	4.94	0.45	3.51
March	2.40	1.84	5.26	0.91	4.43	2.15
April	3.33	1.75	0.43	0.76	3.59	2.71
May	4.13	1.41	2.24	4.94	0.83	1.09
June	5.13	2.75	1.03	4.51	2.74	2.19
July	0.84	4.13	3.97	4.80	2.90	6.53
August	0.81	5.33	4.37	54.8	1.60	4.08
September	2.03	5.39	6.94	8.62	0.37	6.08
October	2.30	1.28	4.44	4.54	5.24	6.04
November	4.16	1.34	2.06	3.41	6.91	9.77
December	7.37	5.59	2.65	5.25	8.83	5.35
TOTAL	38.37	36.67	41.78	51.87	42.78	54.32

Taibach.						
Month.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
January	2.77	5.00	3.03	3.38	4.63	4.66
February	2.27	0.24	4.47	4.92	0.36	3.39
March	2.33	1.45	4.40	0.73	4.79	1.69
April	2.71	1.50	0.24	0.58	4.04	2.46
May	4.27	0.99	1.85	3.91	0.76	1.06
June	5.23	1.92	0.73	4.10	2.42	1.96
July	0.59	4.55	3.37	5.18	3.00	6.29
August	0.69	5.15	4.38	5.05	1.38	4.55
September	0.94	4.84	6.28	7.43	0.28	5.23
October	2.15	0.77	3.99	5.55	5.23	7.62
November	3.92	1.00	1.89	3.20	6.48	7.83
December	6.24	5.41	2.30	2.30	6.00	5.58
TOTAL	35.11	32.82	37.03	46.33	39.37	52.32

Aberavon.						
Month.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
January	—	°	3.76	3.92	4.64	4.28
February	—	0.35	4.93	5.55	0.41	4.07
March	—	1.45	5.36	0.97	4.47	1.79
April	2.96	1.52	0.34	0.83	3.77	2.46
May	4.76	1.28	1.91	5.09	0.81	0.58
June	5.84	2.58	0.94	4.77	3.33	1.60
July	0.78	4.17	3.89	5.46	2.53	5.79
August	0.94	5.27	4.46	4.81	1.56	4.66
September	2.64	5.03	5.82	7.08	0.33	4.86
October	2.27	1.20	4.77	4.93	5.44	6.26
November	4.36	1.07	2.04	3.34	7.17	8.21
December	5.82	5.77	2.66	4.93	5.94	5.82
TOTAL	30.37	29.69	40.88	51.78	40.40	50.38

° No result—Broken Bottle.

NOISE.

The Noise Abatement Act received Royal Assent on the 27th October, 1960, and came into operation on the 27th November, 1960.

Noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance by common law becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with according to the procedure provided in the Public Health Act, 1936. Council is now enabled to require the abatement of a noise or vibration nuisance by the serving of a notice on the person causing the nuisance, or on the owner or occupier of the premises on which it arises. Failure to comply with the notice could result in Magistrate's Court Proceedings for its enforcement. In the case of noise or vibration caused in the course of a trade or business, it is defence in any proceedings to show that the "best practicable means" have been used for preventing it and counter-acting its effect.

Noise is an "unwanted sound" and has been referred to as the "ugly by-product of the machine age." Although we now have an Act of Parliament to enforce the abatement of noise we should not assume that noise will now be completely eliminated for we have yet to be satisfied that the provisions of this Act can be so effective in a highly industrialised area such as ours. The necessity of having to prove that the noise is a nuisance, (we already have one case where such a submission is not accepted by a very large industrial concern) and that the best practicable means, having regard to operational and economic considerations, have not been adopted, is fraught with difficulties.

Noise is not an objective phenomenon and is assessed by the person within hearing of the noise. The same noise could have a different effect on different individuals. It is personal. Persons using motor-cycles consider the noise made by the machines as pleasant, whilst other persons object to the same noise. An orchestra playing a classical musical programme in a hall or room can be a source of annoyance to a person living next door, yet be a treat to the audience in the hall or room. It will be seen, therefore, that many noises are personal and affect different individuals in different ways.

The effects of noise on people is a highly specialised study and a considerable amount of research into its intricacies is taking place. Undoubtedly noise is important in causing fatigue to workers in factories, and to town-dwellers. It is the exposure day after day to noisy operations that produces the adverse effects

on our nervous systems. The effect on hearing is most commonly understood and experts state that sensitivity is reduced over a number of years. Efficiency can be impaired by noise through periodical phases of inattention, and, more important, proneness to accidents results.

Noise can be said to begin causing trouble at about 70 decibels, the decibel being the much criticised unit on the international scale of sound intensity. Unfortunately, the decibel is only a ratio giving an indication of how sounds are of a mixed nature containing components of different frequency or pitch. If these are harmonious one with the other, the composite sound is acceptable to the ear, if not, objection results. There is a complex relationship between loudness and frequency, undoubtedly a high-frequency content annoys, such as the noise of a circular saw or fan, but also the annoyance factor increases with loudness. At 70 decibels noise begins to interfere with speech, and prolonged reception of 90 decibels is, in the opinion of experts, a definite hazard. High up the scale of intensities strange effects on humans are alleged, pain, with loss of sense of balance, and illness, and even higher up the scale, to the shattering of ear drums. It has been stated "that if the mechanised world we live in is to produce a permanent decibel of 100 or more—an inferno of noise created by man himself—he may well consider that the price he has to pay in health and gracious living is far too high."

Noise was rapidly getting out of hand and some legislative control was over due. We shall approach the problem of noise abatement as we have already done in the case of smoke, grit and dust, seeking at all times the co-operation of industry to attain desired results. Since the Act has come into operation we have dealt with two complaints associated with local industry. Whilst relying on the authority of the Act for our approach, we were, nevertheless, successful in securing the abatement of both nuisances by informal action.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Fifty-one visits of inspection were made to our common lodging houses during the year. Of the two common lodging houses in the Borough, one—57 Green Park—is included in the Green Park Clearance Order of 1960 and the other—40 Cwmavon Road—is about to be vacated. Council is confronted with the problem of re-housing the lodgers from 57, Green Park, the majority of whom are Pensioners. With the approaching disappearance of these common lodging houses and the diminishing need for such institutions within the Borough, Council should discourage the establishment of any such premises in the future.

Premises.	No. of beds allowed	No. of Lodgers accommodated.	Amount of spare accommodation.
40/42 Cwmavon Road	55	7	48
55/57 Green Park	52	17	35
Total	107	24	83

It will be appreciated from the foregoing particulars that the need for Common Lodging House accommodation in the Borough has certainly diminished.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades within the Borough are those of rag and bone collecting, and fat melting and extraction. Sixty-seven visits of inspection were made during the year.

Occasionally there is a nuisance from offensive odours from the fat melting premises. Nevertheless, I am satisfied from my several visits that the proprietor is making every effort to avoid offensive odours from something which is described as an "offensive trade." It will be difficult to submit that the "best practicable means" of supervision and prevention of odour are not being implemented.

CINEMAS.

There are five cinemas within the Borough. These are licensed annually. A preliminary inspection, reports to Committee and to Cinema proprietors are made some months before re-licencing is due. Finally the report of your Officers and that of the Fire Service Officer is presented to the Committee at its Annual Meeting. The attention of the Committee is directed to the structural condition, suitability and sufficiency of ventilation, heating, lighting, condition of cleanliness and means of protection and escape from fire, etc. Difficulty has been experienced at one Cinema for some considerable time in having the proprietors to maintain required standards. This Cinema has now been improved considerably and one is very pleased to report that the general hygienic condition of our cinemas is most satisfactory.

RENT ACT 1957—

RENT RESTRICTION REGULATIONS 1957.

One certificate of disrepair was granted during the year.

One tenant was granted a certificate as to remedying of defects specified in the landlord's undertaking.

FACTORIES.

The activities of your Chief Public Health Inspector's Department in relation to those duties imposed upon this Council by the Factory Acts of 1937 and 1948 were as follows:—

1.—Inspection of Factories.

Premises on Register (1)	Inspection (2)	Number of written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
273	547	—	—

2.—Particulars Found in Factories.

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND					Referred		Cases in
Particulars	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Inspector	Inspector	which prose- cutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :—							
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	22	22	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above, the following works were carried out:—

Smoke nuisances abated	4
Washing facilities provided	2
Redecoration carried out	2

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following is a report of the work carried out during the year.

Our sewers, refuse dumps and numerous dwelling houses and business premises were treated for rat infestation during the year.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1960.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL			Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3 (4)	Agricul- tural (5)
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling- houses (inc. Council houses) (2)	All Other (inc. Business Premises) (3)		
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	29	14803	2230	17062	59
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	36	409	56	501	22
(b) Survey under the Act..	5	370	18	393	44
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) .	7	997	428	1432	61
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily avail- able)	257	4892	798	5947	446
IV. No. of properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats: Major	6	16	12	34	20
Minor	10	588	27	625	7
(b) Mice: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	2	—	4	—
V. No. of infested properties (in Sec. 1V) treated by the L.A. (Figures should not exceed those given in Sec. IV)	18	606	39	663	27
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	41	779	74	894	66
VII. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act—					
(a) Treatment	—	3	1	4	2
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	3	1	4	2

Nature and Number of Baits Laid.

Pre-poisoning baits	16,607
Poison Baits:—Red Squill	32
Warfarin	3,790
Arsenious Oxide	454
Zinc Phosphide	665

Maintenance Treatment of Rats in Sewers.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food a percentage of our sewer manholes are treated twice annually. Brief particulars of both treatments during 1960 are as follows:—

TREATMENT	June, 1960.	December, 1960.
No. of manholes baited	276	227
No. of manholes showing bait taken	243	180
BAIT USED.	Zinc Phosphide & Sausage Rusk.	Arsenious Oxide & bread mash.

SLUM CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES.

In the approved Five Year Slum Clearance Programme 43 single or individual houses were scheduled for demolition by the Demolition Order procedure and 515 houses for demolition by the Clearance or Compulsory Purchase procedure.

Progress Report:

The progress already made with our five year programme is as follows:—

First Year Programme:

43 Demolition or Closing Orders were made in respect of individual unfit houses, and following a Public Inquiry the Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of 128 houses in Clearance areas were confirmed. These clearance areas were:

Richard Street. Picton Street. Charles Street. Craddock Street.
Mountain Row. Wern Place. Wern Square.

A large number of families from these houses have already been rehoused.

Second Year Programme:

During the second year's programme the Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed Orders in respect of the following houses:—

Area :	No. of houses :
Pantdu (Clearance Orders)	43
Cwmavon Road (Clearance Order)	4
Cwmavon Road and Talbot Street (Compulsory Purchase Order)	4
Greenpark Street (Compulsory Purchase Order)	54
	<hr/> 105 <hr/>

Third Year Programme:

In 1960 the following houses were included in resolutions declaring them to be Clearance Areas:—

Area :	No. of houses :
Tyr Arthur Row, Cwmavon	24
Tewgoed Row, Cwmavon	18
Engine Row, Cwmavon	14
Copper Row, Cwmavon	28
Vivian Row, Aberavon	9
Water Street and Park Row, Aberavon	9
Cross Row, Cwmavon	16
	<hr/> 118 <hr/>

In addition four dwellings were closed and undertakings to close were received in another 7 instances. 1 Demolition Order was also made.

By the end of the year a total of 74 individual houses have been the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders since the commencement of the Five Year Programme.

It is pleasing to record that re-housing from slum properties has progressed during the year in a satisfactory manner.

Fourth and Fifth Year Programmes:

The fourth and fifth year programmes are as follows:—

Fourth Year:

Area :	No. of houses :
Balaclava, Taibach	16
Constant Hill, Taibach	2
Inkerman Row (East), Taibach	10
Commercial Road, Taibach	3
Merthyr Row, Cwmavon	7
Church Square, Cwmavon	13
London Row, Cwmavon	29
	<hr/>
	80
	<hr/>

Fifth Year:

Area :	No. of houses :
Penycae Row, Port Talbot	28
Lletty Harry, Port Talbot	14
Oakwood Row, Pontrhydyfen	29
Schoolroom Row, Pontrhydyfen	4
Corlannau, Aberavon	12
	<hr/>
	87
	<hr/>

MAGISTRATES' COURT PROCEEDINGS

We were reluctantly obliged to institute Magistrates' Court Proceedings during the year against the Proprietor of a Taibach Cafe for selling to the prejudice of the customer buttered scones which upon analysis proved to be spread with margarine and not butter. The Magistrates found the case proved and imposed a penalty of £1 0s. 0d.

